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ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

SEMI-MONTHLY REVIEW OF ABSTRACTS ON ECONOMICS, FINANCE, TRADE, INDUSTRY, FOREIGN AID, MANAGEMENT, MARKETING, LABOUR

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ECONOMIC ABSTRACTS

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CONTENTS

SUBJECT INDEX

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

	Page
SOCIAL SCIENCES 3	388
Sociology 30	388
Statistics 31	388
Politics 32	389
Economics 33	391
Public administration. Administrative law 35	422
Social welfare and relief. Insurance 36	424
Trade. Commerce. Communications 38	425
APPLIED SCIENCES. MEDICINE. TECHNOLOGY 6	428
Technology. Technical progress 60	428
Engineers sciences 62	429
Agriculture. Forestry. Stockbreeding. Fisheries 63	431
Business economics. O. and M. 65	432
Chemical and allied industries 66	441
THE ARTS. ARCHITECTURE. ENTERTAINMENTS, a.o. 7	443
Regional planning 711	443

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SUBJECT INDEX

(The numbers are those of the abstracts)

Advertising
Australia R 1013 (and the nature of competition in oligopoly over time)
Agricultural credit
China R 927 (state funds)
Agricultural policy
China R 927 (State funds), R 975
U.S.S.R. R 976 (role agriculture in Soviet rapid development)
Agriculture. Agricultural production
general R 940 (resource structure of -)
India R 939 ("green revolution")
Balance of payment
general R 918 (limited exchange-rate flexibility), R 920
Tanzania R 921
Banking. Banks
Kenya R 914
Netherlands, The, R 915 (The Netherlands Bank, 1814-1914)
Tanzania R 914
Uganda R 914
Budgets and budgetary control R 933 (current redistributive effects tax-transfer programs)
Business cyles. Economic growth
general R 905 (Nobel memorial price: Tinbergen), R 945 (and prices), R 964 (theory of growth a centrally planned economy), R 965 (theoretical aspects)
Venezuela R 912
U.S.S.R. R 976 (role agriculture in Soviet rapid development)
West Germany R 966
Capital investment
R 925 (forecasting manufacturing investment)
Cigarettes
Australia R 1013 (advertising)
Companies. Form of business
R 1004 (Marshall "representative firms")
Concentration
general R 930 (and cooperation), R 947 (and E.E.C.)
Great Britain R 947 (and E.E.C.)
Co-operation. Co-operative societies
general R 930 (and concentration)
Austria R 931 (agricultural - and T.V.A.)
Liberia R 929
Cost accounting. Costing
R 946 (marginal-cost pricing with joint costs)
Costs R 946 (marginal-cost pricing with joint -)
Developing countries and areas
general R 948 ("DD 2"), R 952 (third-world econ. development), R 953 (and national income), R 954 (and trade policy), R 972 (income levels in -), R 1002 (and intern. corporation), R 1018 (and food-processing industry), R 1019 (and new uses of steel)
Africa R 949 (the new Africa)
Birma R 961
Latin America R 951
Morocco R 950
Development, Stages of (business) R 999 (and technological change)
Discounted cash flow
R 1007 (profitability analysis)
Economic development
Burma R 961
Czechoslovakia R 971 (1945-48)
Hungary R 960
South Korea (Republic) R 962
Economic history
West Germany R 901 (relation to econ. theory)
Economic integration
R 937 (and foreign trade)
Economic policy
general R 954 (currency: econ. development)
Great Britain R 1022 (industrial policy and industrial estates)
Hungary R 962
Indonesia R 977 (pricing foreign exchange)
Netherlands, The, R 973 (and E.E.C.)
West Germany R 901 (relation to econ. theory)
Economic systems
general R 904 (time factor in -), R 1004 (Marshall "representative firms")
U.S.A. R 924 (Walras against Keynes)
Economics R 900 (integration of - in the social sciences)
Employment. Unemployment. Labour market
Africa R 906
East Africa R 911 (urban unemployment)
Venezuela R 912 (unemployment)
Energy, General economics of
Kenya R 989
Tanzania R 989
Uganda R 989
Enterprises. Entrepreneurs
R 1003 (multinational -)
Establishments. Subsidiaries. Branch offices
general R 1000 (case study 100 intern. companies), R 1001 (intern. corporations), R 1002 (the intern. corporation), R 1003 (multinational enterprises)
Europe R 922 (intern. investment)
United Kingdom R 922 (in U.S.A.)
U.S.A. R 922 (in United Kingdom)
European Common Market. Euromarket
R 937 (and foreign trade), R 947 (and concentration), R 959 (and extent of enterprises, 1956-67), R 973 (and Dutch econ. policy), R 974 (and transport policy)
E.F.T.A.
R 937 (and foreign trade)
Exchange rate
R 918 (limited - flexibility), R 919 (speculation in -)

Extent of enterprises, industries
Europe R 959 (1956-67)
Farm management
U.S.S.R. R 994 (Chayanov's theory peasant economy)
Federations. Pacts. Ententes
general R 899
Europe R 899
North America R 899
Finance. Financial management
U.S.A. R 1005 (managing the intern. financial function)
Fluctuations. Exchange rates. Convertibility
general R 923
Canada R 923 (flexible exchanges rates and oligopoly pricing)
Food industries. Food supply. Beverages
general R 1018 (food supply and food-processing industry)
Hungaria R 1016 (capital intensity -)
Rumania R 1017 (industry foodstuffs, 1971-75)
Forecasting. Forecasts
general R 925 (forecasting manufacturing investment)
U.S.A. R 963 (70's and 80's)
Foreign credits, investment, loans
China R 984 (from U.S.S.R.)
Europe R 922 (intern. direct investment)
United Kingdom R 922 (intern. direct investment)
U.S.A. R 922 (intern. direct investment)
U.S.S.R. R 984 (to China)
Foreign trade. International trade
general R 937 (and integration)
China R 984 (with U.S.S.R.)
East Europe R 982 (with Europe), R 986 (industrial co-operation in East-West trade)
Europe R 982 (with East Europe), R 985 (trade dependence, 1953 to 1967), R 986 (industrial cooperation in East-West trade)
Indonesia R 983 (- and its unrecorded trade)
U.S.S.R. R 984 (with China)
Free and controlled economy
R 903 (theory labor-managed market economics), R 904 (Nobel memorial price: Tinbergen)
Gold standard
West Germany R 916
Hospitals R 978 (econ. model)
Import restrictions, licensing R 954 (and econ. development)
Industrial districts. Industrial estates
Great Britain R 1022 (and industrial policy)
Industrialization
general R 893 (crisis of industrial society), R 955 (Gerschenkron effects), R 956 (Hoffman industrial growth development answer to Lago), R 957 (Hoffman industrial growth development path; critic Lago)
Hungary R 962
Turkey R 958 (and management performance)
Instalment credit
United Kingdom R 926
Interest
West Germany R 928
International exchange. International payments
general R 918 (limited exchange-rate flexibility)
Yugoslavia R 917
International liquidity
R 917 (and Yugoslavia)
International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.) R 918 (limited exchange-rate flexibility)
Investment. Capital arrangement R 1006 (decisions with E.D.P.'s aid)
Kinds of work. Professions
R 908 (matching, vacancies and mobility)
Labour. Labour economics
Africa R 906
U.S.S.R. R 907
Labour legislation
U.S.S.R. R 907
L.A.F.T.A. R 938 (evaluating integration)
Leaders. Directors
R 1009 (study managerial work)
Location and site lay-out
R 1008 (and taxation)
Management or directorate. Authority. Executives
R 997, R 998 (power and politics)
Mass communications
U.S.A. R 1014
Merit rating
R 1009 (study managerial work)
Migration
Jamaica R 898 (internal)
Mining
Canada's Arctic R 990
Latin America R 991
Monetary policy
West Germany R 916, R 966
National income. National accounts R 953 (and development), R 972 (intern. comparisons income levels)
Natural watercourses. Rivers. Ports, a.s.o.
Canada R 992 (Arctic)
U.S.A. R 992 (Arctic)
Oligopoly
general R 923
Canada R 923 (- pricing and flexible exchange rates)
Operations research. Linear programming
R 995 (utility theory for decision making), R 996 (network models in management science)
Organization, Forms of. Bureaucracy, a.o. R 997
Politics
South Korea (Republic) R 960
West Germany R 897
Planning. National economic plans
general R 905 (Alfred Nobel memorial price: Tinbergen), R 952 (third-world econ. development), R 964 (theory of growth a centrally planned economy)
Burma R 961
Czechoslovakia R 971 (1945-48)
East Europe R 970 (reorganization planning model)
Kenya R 969
Rumania R 1017
Saudi Arabia R 968
Tanzania R 969
Uganda R 969
U.S.S.R. R 967 (market

orientation state enterprises during N.E.P.)
Planning. Programming
R 996 (netowork models in -)
Population. Demography
India R 895, R 896
Price and value. Prices
general R 944 (value of time in bargaining negotiations), R 945 (and econ. growth)
British Guyana R 910
Production management and control R 1012 (production systems)
Production, Theory of
general R 942 (empirical relevance C.E.S. production)
United Kingdom R 941
U.S.A. R 941
West Germany R 941
Productivity
British Guyana R 910
China R 943 (and wages)
Profit. Profitableness
U.S.S.R. R 967 (market orientation during N.E.P.)
Public finance
U.S.A. R 932
Public relations
R 1015 (reaching the consumer)
Regional planning
R 1020
Replacement, Theory of
R 944 (value of time in bargaining negotiations)
Retailing. Retail trade
R 979 (multinational -), R 980 (and location), R 981 (markets in second-hand goods)
Sea transport. Shipping
U.S.S.R. R 993
Shipping. Ships
U.S.S.R. R 993
Social policy R 893 (crisis industrial society)
Social sciences
R 900 (integration of economics in the -)
Sociography. Social geography
Turkey R 894 (from villager to townsman)
Stabilization
U.S.S.R. R 924 (Walras against Keynes)
Steel industry
R 1019 (new uses in developing countries)
Stimulation labour productivity
general R 909
United Kingdom R 909
Stock exchange business. Speculation R 919 (and flexible exchange)
Tariffs
general R 936 (differential -)
Indonesia R 977 (pricing foreign exchange)
Taxes. Fiscal policy
general R 933 (current redistributive effects tax-transfer programs), R 933 (method effective system tax administration), R 1008 (and industrial location)
Austria R 931 (T.V.A. and agricultural co-operation)
Chile R 934 (method effective system tax administration)
Yugoslavia R 935
Technology. Technical progress
general R 987 (and econ. consequences), R 999 (and growth of firms)
U.S.A. R 988 (public policy and emerging -)
Theoretical economy
general R 902 (causality in economics), R 904
West Germany R 901 (relation to econ. policy)
Town planning. Urban development
general R 1020, R 1021 (simulation model)
Turkey R 894 (from villager to townsman)
Training of the job
Latin America R 1011 (management education and recruitment)
Transport policy
R 974 (and E.E.C.)
Turnover R 908 (matching, vacancies and mobility)
Wages
British Guayana R 910
China R 943 (and productivity)
Workers' organizations. Trade unions
Yugoslavia R 913
Works council. Co-partnership
general R 903 (theory labor-managed market economics), R 1010
West Germany R 897

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

(The numbers are those of the abstracts)

Africa R 906, R 949
Africa, East
  See: East Africa
America, North
  See: North America
Australia R 1013
Austria R 931
British Guyana R 910
Bulgaria R 935
Burma R 961
Canada R 923, R 990 (Arctic), R 992
Chile R 934
China R 927, R 943, R 975, R 984
Czechoslovakia R 971
East Africa R 911
East Europe R 970, R 982, R 986
England
  See: United Kingdom
Europe R 899, R 922, R 959, R 982, R 985, R 986
Europe, East
  See: East Europe
European Common Market. Euromarket
  See: Subject Index
Germany, West
  See: West Germany
Great Britain
  See: United Kingdom
Hungary R 962, R 1016
India R 895, R 896, R 939
Indonesia R 977, R 983
Jamaica R 898
Kenya R 914, R 969, R 989
Latin America R 951, R 991, R 1011
Latin American Free Trade Area (L.A.F.T.A.)
  See: Subject Index
Liberia R 929
Morocco R 950
Netherlands, The, R 915, R 973
North America R 899
Rumania R 1017
Saudi Arabia R 968
South Korea (Republic) R 960
Tanzania R 914, R 921, R 969, R 989
Turkey R 894, R 958
Uganda R 914, R 969, R 989
United Kingdom R 909, R 922, R 926, R 941, R 947, R 1022
U.S.A. R 922, R 924, R 932, R 963, R 988, R 992, R 1005, R 1014
U.S.S.R. R 907, R 967, R 976, R 984, R 993, R 994
Venezuela R 912
West Germany R 897, R 901, R 916, R 928, R 966
Yugoslavia R 913, R 917

3 SOCIAL SCIENCES
See also: R 900

304 SOCIAL POLICY

304 : 338.924
BIRNBAUM, N. The crisis of industrial society. London/Oxford, Oxford university press, 1970. 185 p. A5. Bibliogr.

New power elites and social classes, student revolts, cultural fragmentation - evidences of current inequity and unrest in the U.S.A., France, Germany and Britain - are set in historical and sociological perspective in this investigation of the post-war crisis of the Western industrial nations. The author calls for a re-evaluation of some of the most commonly accepted ideas of class, power, and culture. He weighs potentialities for the rise of a new industrial culture. Applying to extent situations such sociological concepts as alienation, bureaucratization and generational conflict, he explores the role of the unions and the intelligentsia in industrial society and the position of women, technology's effects upon political attitudes and the possibilities of radicalizing the new middle class. (Bibliography - 13 p. - of books and articles). R 893

308 SOCIOGRAPHY. SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY

308 : 711.4(560) 301 : 711.4(560)
MAGNARELLA, P.J. From villager to townsman in Turkey. 12 p. A5 (Middle East journal, Washington, no. 2, Spring, 1970, p. 229. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.).

The current position of the town within Turkey's historical process. A rural-urban framework is used to review certain demographic, social and psychological data on Turkish villagers and townsmen, with special reference to the town of Eregli and its surrounding villages. Family and household. Education. Occupational structure and mobility. Some behavioral characteristics. The extent to which mental concepts differ from village to town. Mechanisms of social integration. One aspect of urban migration, social integration, is also examined. R 894

312 POPULATION. DEMOGRAPHY

312 : 338.984(540) 312 : 351.82(540)
ARNIM, B. VON. Bevölkerungsentwicklung, Bevölkerungspolitik und Wirtschaftsplanung in Indien. Stuttgart, Fischer, 1969. 214 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Oekonomische Studien, Bd. 16. Deutsche Zusammenfassung. Summary in English).

Am Beispiel der Indischen Union wird gezeigt, auf welche Weise die Bevölkerungskomponente bei der Konzipierung und Durchführung der ersten drei Fünfjahresplane berücksichtigt worden ist, und welche Rückwirkungen die tatsächlich festgestellte Bevölkerungsentwicklung bei der Verwirklichung einiger der angesteuerten Entwicklungsziele gehabt hat. Neben diesen Zusammenhängen zwischen ökonomischer und demographischer Entwicklung werden die Anstrengungen Indiens untersucht, durch eine aktive Bevölkerungspolitik die Durchsetzung sozialer und wirtschaftlicher Ziele zu beschleunigen. R 895

312(540) 361.13(540)
DASGUPTA, B. Population policy: the crucial factor. 16 p. A5 (South Asian review, London, no. 4, July, 1970, p. 331. Tabn.).

The object of the article is to summarize the basic economic and sociological features of the population problem with reference to India and to examine critically their implications for a national population policy. While the article endorses the family planning activities of the government, it is critical of the propaganda associated with those activities. The population and age distribution. Impact of urbanization. From pilot projects to a programme. R 896

32 POLITICS
See also: R 960, R 1001

321.7 DEMOCRACY

321.7(430.1) 331.152.3(430.1)
WILLGERODT, H. Demokratisierung der Wirtschaft und die Freiheit des Einzelnen (Westdeutschland). 16 p. A5 (Wirtschaftspolitische Chronik, Köln, no. 1, 1970, p. 17. Lit. opg.).

Eine Veränderung der politischen Strömungen in der Bundesrepublik. Der Geist des jakobischen Demokratismus. Der Ruf nach Demokratisierung der Wirtschaft in Verbindung mit statistischen Tendenzen. Die Verwirrung bei den Schülern Marcuses. Die angemessene und in Grenzen durchaus legitime Repräsentation organisierter Interessen gegenüber dem Staat. Der Schutz der negativen Koalitionsfreiheit. Eine Wiederbelebung

der marktwirtschaftlichen Konkurrenz. Die Abhängigkeit der Grossunternehmungen vom Staat. Was Konzentrationen für die betroffenen Menschen bedeuten, vor allem für die Arbeitnehmer. Der Gegensatz zwischen der tarifpolitischen Schutzfunktion und der Mitbestimmung der Gewerkschaftsvertreter. Die von der Bundesregierung eingesetzte Sachverständigenkommission zur Auswertung der bisherigen Erfahrungen bei der Mitbestimmung. R 897

325 MIGRATION

325.11 : 658.21(729.2)
ADAMS, N.A. Internal migration in Jamaica: an economic analysis. 15 p. A5 (Social and economic studies, Kingston, no. 2, June, 1969, p. 137. Tabn.).

The purpose of the paper is to formulate and test a model designed to provide an explanation of internal migration in Jamaica based largely on the 1960 census of population. Since labour mobility and labour adjustment are important aspects of the process of economic development, it is important to be able to understand the motivations generating these migrations. The level of wages as an important factor determining internal migration. Attraction of urban centres. Size of farms. Population size. The results show that for females the purely differentials are much less important than for males, and instead the non-economic or more socio-cultural forces dominate. The pattern of internal migration can be explained by quite rational economic criteria. R 898

327 FOREIGN POLITICS. INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

327.7 PACTS

327.7 327.7(4) 327.7(7)
FROMKIN, D. Entangling alliances. 13 p. A5 (Foreign affairs, New York, no. 4, July, 1970, p. 688).

Three alliance commitments: 1. de jure commitments, 2. apparent commitments, 3. de facto commitments. The NATO-treaty, the ANZUS pact and the SEATO pact. Legal obligations. The casus foederis in treaties of alliance. The criteria on commitments set by the Nixon administration. The problem of political commitment. R 899

33 ECONOMICS

33 : 001 3 : 001
IRIBARNE, P. d'. Comment intégrer l'économie et les sciences sociales. 21 p. A5 (Revue d'économie politique, Paris, no. 2, mars/avril, 1970, p. 237. Lit. opg.).

Il est possible de faire progresser substanciellement l'intégration de l'economie et des sciences sociales. Un tel resultat peut etre obtenu en replacant dans le cadre logique de la theorie du bien-etre les donnees que fournissent ces sciences sur le satisfaction que les individus retirent de leurs relations mutuelles et de l'usage des biens. En matière de politique economique et sociale, une telle approche permet de faire intervenir les sciences sociales au niveau meme de la reflexion sur les objectifs à poursuivre, en dépassant la recherche des moyens d'atteindre des objectifs "economiques". R 900

33 : 9 ECONOMIC HISTORY
See also: R 915, R 967, R 976

33 : 9 : 330 33 : 9 : 330(430.1) 338.972 : 330
351.82 : 330(430.1)
BLUM, R. The interrelationship between economic policy and economic theory (West Germany). 21 p. A5 (German economic review, Stuttgart, no. 1, 1970, p. 11. Lit. opg.).

The problems thrown up by economic policy have strongly influenced the questions studied by economic theory, and this influence is demonstrated in a brief review of the history of economic thought and with the example of modern growth-theory. Some implications can be drawn from this for the relationship between economic policy and economic theory in West German economic policy. R 901

330 THEORETICAL ECONOMICS
See also: R 901

330 : 001
SIMON, J.L. The concept of causality in economics. 29 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basle, no. 2, 1970, p. 205. Lit. opg.).

What the economist needs is a well-made operational definition of "causality", one that helps him distinguish between those cases he wishes to call "causal" and those he does not.

A crude content analysis of the linguistic usage of economists, using hypothetical examples. The analysis begins by noting that causal statements are a sub-class of associations, and it yields an operational definition of causality that involves tests of all these characteristics of an association and its context: (a) predictability; (b) necessary side conditions; (c) investigation of "hidden third factors" that might cause the observed relationship to be spuriously causal; and (d) examination of how the case fits with economic theory. (Resume en francais; deutsche Zusammenfassung). R 902

330.17 GENERAL THEORY LABOR-MANAGED MARKET ECONOMY

330.17 : 331.152.3
VANEK, J. The general theory of labor-managed market economies. Ithaca/London, Cornell University press, 1970. 409 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

A comprehensive theory in support of an economic system different from both capitalism and centrally planned socialism. In this system, which relies on the market mechanism, employees manage their enterprises and share all net income. Decision making is decentralized, and the government can influence the economy only through its indirect economic policy. In its broad outline it is similar to the economic system of Yugoslavia. Micro- and macroeconomic theory. Special aspects of the labor-managed economy. Economic policy and planning. The theory of the firm, industry, general equilibrium, and micro- and macro-economic policy. R 903

330.18 ECONOMIC SYSTEMS
See also: R 924

330.180 : 338.97
MUELLER, E. Die Bewertung des Zeitfaktors in der volkswirtschaftlichen Modellierung. 16 p. A5 (Wirtschaftswissenschaft, Berlin, no. 5, Mai, 1970, p. 730. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Das Zeitproblem, das sich mit dem Zeitpunkt, zu dem ein ökonomisches Ereignis eintritt, beschaftigt, ist Gegenstand dieses Artikels. Dieses Zeitproblem interessiert die Lage des Intervalls, es interessiert der Punkt, der den Anfang oder das Ende eines Produktionsprozesses angibt, es interessiert der Zeitpunkt, zu dem ein okonomisches Ereignis eintritt. Ein mogli-

cher Weg der volkswirtschaftlichen Bewertung des Zeitfaktors. Die Bewertung des Zeitfaktors in der volkswirtschaftlichen Gesamtrechnung. R 904

330.187.13 338.972.01 338.984
ALFRED Nobel memorial price in economic science: J. Tinbergen-R. Frisch by P. de Wolff, F. Hartog, H.C. Bos a.o. 96 p. A5 (De Economist, Haarlem, no. 2, maart/april, 1970, p. 113).

P. de Wolff. Tinbergen's contribution to business-cycle theory and policy. A review of Tinbergen's work in the field of business-cycle research. F. Hartog. Tinbergen on prices, incomes and welfare. The author tries to seek out the connecting element or elements with respect to four subjects in Tinbergen's thinking: (a) price theory; (b) problems of distribution; (c) welfare economics; (d) the theory of economic policy. H.C. Bos. Tinbergen's scientific contribution to development planning. Methodology for planning. The choice of the optimum rate of savings. The semi-input-output method. Planning of education. Spatial planning and the evaluation of projects. J.P. Pronk. Bibliography 1959-1969 of Prof. Dr. J. Tinbergen. K. Edvardsen. A survey of Ragnar Frisch's contribution to the science of economics. The utility concept, consumer adjustment, and the index theory. Production theory. The circular flow and national accounting. Economic dynamics. Socio-economic planning. Bibliography of Prof. Dr. R. Frisch. R 905

331 LABOUR. LABOUR ECONOMICS

331(6) 331.6(6)
MIRACLE, M.P., and B. Fetter. Backward-sloping labor-supply functions and African economic behavior. 12 p. A5 (Economic development and cultural change, Chicago, no. 2, January, 1970, p. 240. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A. argues that even if changes in the shape of the labor supply have occured - and this needs careful testing - they do not necessarily imply changes in the economic behavior of African wage laborers. An examination of the nature of the process of molding tribal economies into larger and structurally different regional and colonial economies strongly suggests that in the early years of colonial rule a sharply backward-bending labor-supply curve would have been just as consistent with maximization of individual worker welfare as a more gently backward-bending or positively sloped curve was at

later periods. R 906

331(47) 351.83(47)
HAÏENKO, F. Le travail en U.R.S.S. 35 p. A5 (Problèmes soviétiques, Munich, no. 18, 1969, p. 33. Tabn.).

L'évolution de la répartition des travailleurs par branches de production. La formation professionnelle des ouvriers. La main-d'oeuvre feminine. Les salaires moyens dans les principales branches de l'economie en 1958 et 1965. La croissance des salaires. La production de biens de consommation. Les impots directs sont relativement bas en Union Sovietique. Securite sociale. Sous une forme deguisee le chomage n'a jamais completement cesse d'exister. Le developpement du mouvement syndicat. Legislation du travail. Protection du travail. R 907

331.02 KINDS OF WORK. PROFESSIONS

331.02 : 301 : 330.115 331.126 : 330.115
WHITE, H.C. Matching, vacancies, and mobility. 9 p. A5 (Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 1, January/February, 1970, p. 97. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Keeping men paired to jobs over time is a basic economic process. It is not explained adequately by orthodox theories of supply and demand in which wage structures evolve so as to keep markets for labor cleared. Classical economics excludes indivisibility and thus individuality and fixed physical terms of trade. These aspects of the pairing process are emphasized in this article in a new type of mobility model similar in part to input-output models of production. A system of men and jobs wherein each job is to be filled by a fixed number of men and each man holds but one job. The basic dynamic assumption. An input-output model for vacancies. An example. The clergies of several national churches have been used as test cases, because long time-series of detailed assignments of clergy to individual jobs are available in published form. Estimates of transition fractions in widely spaced decades in the Episcopal church. Fractions of vacancy moves corresponding to new recruits and to job ends. The multiplier matrix. The larger the multiplier, the longer the claims of moves set up by the initial flow of vacancies into the system. The vacancy model in stochastic form was validated by the closeness of fit between the observed and predicted distributions of chain lengths started in a given stra-

tum. Discussion. Vacancy models in some from may also be applicable to markets for automobiles and houses. R 908

331.158 DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTIVITY BARGAINING

331.158 331.158(42)
DANIEL, W.W. Beyond the wage-work bargain; a review of productivity bargaining with two case studies of workers' evaluations of agreements; publ. by P.E.P. London, 1970. 99 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (P.E.P. broadsheet 519).

The development of productivity bargaining in the U.K. The first package deals. The indirect effects of productivity agreements. Management and supervisory attitudes. Industrial relations. The evaluation of productivity agreements by production operators. The background to the agreements: process technology, the birthplace of productivity bargaining. Case A: operators evaluations of an agreement in a petro-chemical plant. Case B: operators' evaluations of an agreement in a nylon spinning plant. R 909

331.2 WAGES
See also: R 943

331.2(881) 338.011(881) 338.5(881)
BREWSTER, H. The pattern of change in wages, prices and productivity in British Guiana, 1948 to 1962. 31 p. A5 (Social and economic studies, Kingston, no. 2, June, 1969, p. 107. Tabn.).

The author gives separate attention to wages in the export sector and in the domestic sector. Changes in unskilled workers' wage rates. Consumer price index, 1948 to 1962 and import price index, 1948 to 1960. The price inflating effects von British Guiana of devaluing the fairly clear. Change in the ratio of money supply to real output, 1953 to 1961. Labour productivity. Changes in the employment in the rice and sugar industries, 1948 to 1961. Real wages and productivity. Wage differentials. R 910

331.6 EMPLOYMENT. UNEMPLOYMENT. LABOUR MARKET
See also: R 906, R 952

331.6 : 711.4(676/679)
ELKAN, W. Urban unemployment in East Africa. 12 p. A5 (In-

ternational affairs, London, no. 3, July, 1970, p. 517. Tabn.).

The article examines trends in employment in Kenya and Uganda. What has happened there is probably not very different from what has happened in many other low income countries so that the significance of the discussion may not be confined to East Africa alone. Employment, as distinct from being "self-employed" continues to be a minority status as it has always been. Increasing urban wages. Reasons why people remain longer in employment. The character of the urban labour supply has changed during the past ten years. Causes of the stagnation of total employment. Failure to give adequate inducements for training of skilled labour. R 911

331.881 SYNDICALISM

331.60(87) 338.972(87)
BEYER, J.C. High growth, unemployment, and planning in Venezuela: some observations. 7 p. A5 (Economic development and cultural change, Chicago, no. 2, January, 1970, p. 267. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

M.F. Hassan argued that Venezuelan economic planning has given undue emphasis to growth (based principally on capital-intensive activities) at the expense of employment, and he advocated a shift to labor-intensive manufacturing, agriculture, and public works (M.F. Hassan: "High growth, unemployment, and planning in Venezuela" in Economic development and cultural change, no. 4, July, 1967, p. 452; See: O 1498). A. examines some of the conclusions reached by Hassan: in particular, it is contended that: (1) despite market imperfections, Venezuela has in fact pursued a course of investment not inconsistent with its apparent factor proportions as expressed through the country's comparative advantage; and (2) sustained economic growth offers a better employment potential for Venezuela over the long run than does a program such as the one advanced by Hassan. R 912

331.881(497.1)
LEEMAN, W.A. Syndicalism in Yugoslavia. 10 p. A5 (Economic development and cultural change, Chicago, no. 2, January, 1970, p. 230. Lit. opg.).

Yugoslavia is the only country in the world whose leaders are trying to create an economic system of syndicalism, a system in which workers control the enterprises in which they work.

The working collective and the community. The structure of industry. Workers' control. Profit sharing. The decline of solidarity. The working collective versus the capitalist enterprise. R 913

332 BANKING. CURRENCY. FINANCE

332.1 BANKING. BANKS

332.1(676.1) 332.1(676.2) 332.1(678)
PAUW, E.-J. Das Bankwesen in Ostafrika; hrsg. vom I.F.O.-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung; Afrika-Studienstelle. München, Weltforum, 1969. 278 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Afrika-Studien, Nr. 35).

Die Untersuchung orientierte sich an den Fragen: Wie sieht das ostafrikanische Bankwesen aus. Wie stark ist das heutige Leistungspotential der Finanzierungsinstitute durch Umweltfaktoren beeinflusst. Bemühen sich die Banken und um die einheimische Bevölkerung als Kunden und auch als Personal. Wie effizient arbeiten die Banken. Tragen sie den wirtschaftlichen und politischen Erfordernissen Kenyas, Tanzanias und Ugandas Rechnung. Die Entwicklung des monetaren Systems in Ostafrika. Das Bankwesen heute. Die Zentralbanken der drei Länder. Bankgesetzgebung und Bankaufsicht. Die Handelsbanken. Spezialbanken. Die Tätigkeit ausländischer/internationaler Entwicklungsgesellschaften. Die Postsparkassen. Die Rolle der Versicherungen im langfristigen Finanzierungsgeschäft. Beitrag des Genossenschaftswesen in der Kreditverteilung und Sparforderung. Die Finanzierungstätigkeit der Marketing Boards. Geld- und Kapitalmärkte. Der unorganisierte Kreditsektor. (Bibliographie - 10 S. - von Büchern, Aufsätzen, amtlichen und geschäftlichen Veröffentlichungen). R 914

332.11 : 33 : 9(492)
VRIES, J. DE. De Nederlansche Bank in honderd jaar (1814-1914). 36 p. A5 (Economie, Tilburg, no. 6, maart, 1970, p. 281. Tabn.).

Ontstaan en ontwikkeling van de Nederlandsche Bank. Voorgeschiedenis. Oprichtingen en functies. Centraal thema. Voorzichtig beleid. Het ingroeien der Bank. De ontplooiing der Bank. Kwantitatieve groei der Nederlandsche Bank 1814-1864. Bevestiging en evolutie. Het filialennet der Nederlandsche Bank. De kwestie van het winstaandeel van de staat. Expansie

en veranderde plaats in het bankbestel. Binnenlandse credietgeving der Nederlandsche Bank, onderverdeeld naar staat en anderen 1884-1914.

Summary: The Netherlands Bank during hundred years (1814-1914). Origins and development. History. Establishment. Functions. Central theme. Policy. Quantitative growth, 1814-1864. Affiliations. The problem of the share of the profits of the Government. Expansion and changed place in banking. Domestic lending, 1884-1914. (Dutch text). R 915

332.4 MONEY

332.4.001.7 MONETARY POLICY
See also: R 966

332.4.001.7(430.1) 332.422.2(430.1)
VEIT, O. The utopian element in monetary policy (West Germany). 10 p. A5 (German economic review, Stuttgart, no. 1, 1970, p. 1. Lit. opg.).

Some people propose a return to the classical gold standard. An examination to the classical gold standard. An examination of the possibilities for a surrogate for the gold standard. Two fundamentally different ways of providing such a gold standard surrogate are contemplated. They can be characterized by the designations: a) national autonomy; b) international system. R 916

332.453 INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE. INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS
See also: R 918

332.453(497.1) 332.422.2 : 332.453.2
YUGOSLAVIA and the international monetary system; by M. Ćirović, A. Cicin-Sain, L.S. Adamovic a.o. 136 p. A5 (Soviet and Eastern European foreign trade, New York, no. 3/4, Fall-Winter, 1969, p. 179. Tabn.).

M. Ćirović. Reform of the international monetary system. Flexible foreign exchange rates. Quantitative regulation of world monetary reserves. A. Cicin-Sain. Problems of dinar convertibility. The formal establishment of foreign convertibility of the dinar will result in foreign currency holders, especially foreign commercial banks, holding convertibility dinar deposits

in Yugoslav banks. L.S. Adamović. International capital movements and Yugoslavia. V. Meichsner. The process of liberalization of the foreign exchange system and the optimum form of dinar convertibility. D. Vezjak. Plan for convertibility in a socialist economy. (Ekonomist, no. 1, 1968). R 917

332.453.1 EXCHANGE RATE

332.453.1 : 332.453.2 332.453 332.453.2 : 332.573 332.577.2
FELLNER, W. Specific proposal for limited exchange-rate flexibility. 16 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 1, 1970, Band 104, p. 20).

The Bretton-Woods system should be modified to assure a greater flexibility of exchange-rates. Crucial importance of the side-effects of the policies required under different systems. The relative advantages of fixed and of freely floating rates, respectively, depend on how acceptable the side-effects are of the policy-measures which are called for by the system if its is to bring about smooth adjustment to the acquirements of balance-of-payments equilibrium. Why the authorities cannot be expected to adopt the policies required for adequate functioning of fixed rates or of adjustable pegs. The question of the feasibility of the monetary policies required for adequate functioning of flexible-rates systems. Conclusions. In practice the changeover to greater flexibility will presumably have to be gradual. "Band-and-crawl" arrangements are distinctly preferable to unlimited flexibility, i.e., to the free float. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung, resume en francais, resumen espanol, riassunto italiano). R 918

332.453.1 : 332.64
ALIBER, R.Z. Speculation in the flexible exchange revisited. 12 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basle, no. 2, 1970, p. 303. Lit. opg.).

Analysis of the exchange speculation in the French franc when the exchange rate was floating in the 1920's to determine both whether speculation was stabilizing or destabilizing, the relationships between speculation and domestic inflation. Speculative behavior is analyzed by comparing changes in the spot rate with changes in the forward rate. The impact of speculation on the price level is analyzed by measuring the terms-of-trade effect, the decrease in export prices necessary to generate increased net exports, and the absorption effect, the in-

crease in the current account balance necessary to finance the capital outflow. (Resume en francais, deutsche Zusammenfassung). R 919

332.453.2 BALANCE OF PAYMENT
See also: R 917, R 918

332.453.2
HELLER, H.R. Sources of instability in the international accounts. 7 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 1, 1970, Band 104, p. 120. Tabn.).

The overall balance of payments disequilibrium is the net result of the imbalances of the industrial balance of payments subaccounts. By stabilizing one country's subaccounts, these subaccounts will also become more stable in other countries, thus reducing balance of payments fluctuations and by this disequilibria on a worldwide scale. Identification of the most volatile subaccounts. Measures of instability. Current account items exhibit by far the greatest stability. By far the most unstable accounts are the ones of the monetary sector. Efforts to restore international equilibrium should be concentrated primarily on the monetary sector, both private and governmental, and secondarily on the non-monetary accounts. R 920

332.453.2(678)
YAFFEY, M.J.H. Balance of payments problems of a developing country; Tanzania; hrsg. von University college, Dar es Salaam; Economic research bureau und I.F.O.-Institut fur Wirtschaftsforschung; Afrika-Studienstelle. Munchen, Weltforum, 1970. 290 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (Afrika-Studien, Nr. 47).

In this book, description outweights analysis. Predictive model-building is avoided. Principal features of the balance of payments. Fundamental features of Tanzania's economic relations with the developed countries. Interantional transactions by Tanzania in historical perspective. Merchandise exports and imports. Entrepot activities in Tanzania's foreign trade. Services. Transfer payments. The long-term capital account. Monetary movements, reserves and perimeter defences. Economic relations with Kenya. (Bibliography - 12 p. - of articles, books and governmental publications). R 921

332.453.4 INTERNATIONAL DIRECT INVESTMENT
See also: R 984

332.453.4(4) 332.453.4(42) 332.453.4(73) 658.112.3(4)
DUNNING, J.H. Studies in international investment. London, Allen & Unwin, 1970. 400 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

In this study on international direct investment attention is particularly focused on the impact made by U.K. and U.S. multinational companies on the economics of both investing and host countries. Chapters. Capital movements in the 20th century. Costs and benefits of foreign direct investment to the investing country: the U.K. experience. British investment in the U.S.A. 1860/1913. U.S. capital exports and Canadian economic development. The profitability of British enterprise in North America. Foreign capital and economic growth in Europe. Effects of U.S. direct investment on British technology. Interfirm efficiency comparisons of U.S. and U.K. manufacturing enterprises in Britain. (Bibliography - 1 p. - of articles and books). R 922

332.573 FLEXIBLE EXCHANGE RATES
See also: R 918

332.573 : 338.5 : 330.173.2 332.573 : 338.5 : 330.173.2(71)
DUNA, Jr. R.M. Flexible exchange rates, and oligopoly pricing; a study of Canadian markets. 13 p. A5 (Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 1, January/February, 1970, p. 140. Lit. opg.).

Primary purpose of the paper is to demonstrate that a system of flexible exchange rates will not necessarily destabilize the prices of traded goods. It is argued that the usual conclusion that traded goods prices in at least one market must more with the exchange is based on the implicit and unrealistic assumppption of perfectly competitive markets, and that the realities of imperfect markets make stable prices likely over a range of exchange rates. This hypothesis is tested in a study of six markets during Canada's experience with flexible exchange rates between 1950 and 1962. Maintenance of stable prices with flexible exchange rates. Evidence from the Canadian experience. Regressions of changes in relative prices on changes in the exchange rates. The results of this study suggest that international trade theory would be more realistic and useful if provisions were made more often for the effects of imperfect market patterns. R 923

332.574 STABILIZATION

332.574(73) 330.187.2 : 330.187.4
RUGINA, A. Leon Walras contre J.M. Keynes; un plan de stabilisation du dollar americain et du systeme monetaire des Etats-Unis. 18 p. A5 (Revue d'economie politique, Paris, no. 2, mars/avril, 1970, p. 201. Lit. opg.).

La condition principale de l'équilibre général et stable, détermine par L. Walras, se trouve dans un systeme des marches libres ou tous les prix sont exprimes dans un etalon monetaire compose a 100% de numeraire. Mais un grand nombre d'economistes contemporains ont accepte la doctrine economique et monetaire de Keynes, qui recommande une intervention permanente du gouvernement dans l'economie, conjugee avec un etalon monetaire purement nominal totalement oppose a la conception de Walras. L'alourdissement des impots et des pouvoirs du gouvernement a cree un conflict nouveau entre le citoyen et la societe. L'auteur examine le cas des Etats-Unis pour demontrer que ce conflict pourrait etre resolu par le moyen d'une reforme monetaire et bancaire. Resume des raisons pratique en faveur du plan propose. R 924

332.67 MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT
See also: R 1016

332.67 : 338.97 : 31 : 338 : 62
NOBAY, A.R. Forecasting manufacturing investment - some preliminary results. 9 p. A4 (National institute economic review, London, no. 2, May, 1970, p. 58. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A report on some results obtained in the course of developing equations to explain, and predict, the behavior of private manufacturing investment. The approach has been first to estimate an average lag and then to allow for a variable element dependent upon supply conditions in the capital goods producing industries. Analytical background. General formulation of the estimating equations. Specification and measurement. R 925

332.7.039 INSTALMENT CREDIT

332.7.039(42)
INSTALMENT credit; ed. by A.L. Diamond; publ. by the British institute of international and comparative law. London, Stevens, 1970. 239 p. A5. Bibliogr. Graf. Tabn. (British Institute studies

in international and comparative law, no. 4).

The core of the instalment credit problem is: how can due payment best be enforced and can extra money be received to cover the cost of giving credit and the risks of loss. The book discusses the questions which face the persons actively concerned in the finance and practice of hire-purchase today and focuses attention on the archaic legal structure which impedes the conduct of normal business transactions by finance companies. A.L. DIAMOND. Instalment credit. R.G. KIRKPATRICK, B. GREENE. The policies of instalment credit law, the viewpoint of the finance houses. R.M. GOODE. The legal regulation of lending. E.A. FARNSWORTH. A modern instalment sales law. J.S. ZIEGEL. Legal impediments to the financing of dealers' stock and accounts receivable. F.R. OLIVER, N. RUNCIE. Economic regulation of instalment credit in the United Kingdom. (Bibliography - 5 1/2 p. - of books, articles and reports). R 926

332.71 : 351.82 : 63(51)
TADAO MIYASHITA. State funds and agriculture in China. 22 p. A5 (Kobe university economic review, Kobe, no. 15, 1969, p. 1. Lit. opg. Tab.).

An observation of the history and recent conditions of provision of state funds to Chinese agriculture, especially laying stress on three kinds of them: (a) those directly disbursed for use out of the state budget; (b) those indirectly disbursed for use out of the state budget through the state bank; (c) those provided for use out of the state bank's own funds. The development of the state funds to agriculture up to the period of the first Five-year plan. Provision of state funds to agriculture after the period of second Five-year plan. R 927

332.8 INTEREST

332.8(430.1) 332.815(430.1)
KOENIG, H., und J. Wolters. Ueber den Zusammenhang zwischen kurz- und langfristigem Zinssatz: Bemerkungen zur Modigliani-Sutch-Hypothese der Zinsstruktur (Westdeutschland). 23 p. A4 (Jahrbucher fur Nationalokonomie und Statistik, Stuttgart, no. 6, Februar, 1970, p. 487. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Anknüpfend an die Hicks-Version der Erwartungstheorie haben F. Modigliani und R. Sutch versucht, den Zusammenhang zwischen der Struktur der Zinsertrage un der relativen Zusam-

mensetzung der Fälligkeiten von Staatsschuldverschreibungen empirisch zu überprüfen ("Innovations in interest rate policy", in "American economic review", papers and proceedings, no. 2, May, 1966, p. 178; See: N 802, and "Debt management and the term structure of interest rates: an empirical analysis of recent experience", in "The Journal of political economy", no. 4, August, 1967, p. 569). Es wird gezeigt, dass die einfache Version der Modigliani-Sutch-Hypothese zur Erklärung der Zinsstruktur für die Entwicklung in der B.R.D. nicht geeignet ist. Zur Untersuchung wurden Monatsdaten für den kurz- und langfristigen Zinssatz in der B.R.D. für die Period 1956-1967 verwendet. (Summary in English). R 928

334 CO-OPERATION. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

334(666)
SEIBEL, H.D. Das liberianische Genossenschaftswesen. 10 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für das gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, Göttingen, no. 1, 1. Q., 1970, p. 61).

Es wäre wirtschaftlicher in Liberia traditionale Genossenschaften zu modernisieren und sie als Mittel zur Einführung einer modernen Wirtschaft zu benutzen, als moderne Genossenschaften zu importieren. Das moderne Genossenschaftswesen. Produktionsgenossenschaften. Kreditgenossenschaften. Sonstige Genossenschaften. Das traditionale Genossenschaftswesen. Arbeitsgenossenschaften. Spargenossenschaften. R 929

334 : 338.87
BRATSCHITSCH, R. Betriebswirtschaftliche Konzentration und Wirtschaftlichkeit unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Genossenschaftswesens. 13 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für das gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, Göttingen, no. 1, 1e kw., 1970, p. 1).

Die Konzentration in der Wirtschaft wird immer durch die in einer Wirtschaft jeweils herrschende Gesamtsituation getragen, die für die Konzentration einen guten oder schlechten Nährboden abgeben kann. Wird die heutige Situation näher angesehen, so kann rein formell zunächst festgestellt werden, das in der Wirtschaft eine viel grössere Dynamik gegeben ist als jemals zuvor. Diese Dynamik wird weitgehend durch 3 Dinge sichtbar: durch technischen Fortschritt, durch Bedarfsverschiebungen und durch Vergrösserung der Märkte. Die Konzentration in der Sphäre des Betriebes. Die Konzentration in der Sphäre des Unternehmens. R 930

334.4 : 63 AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

334.4 : 63 : 336.223(436)
LEXA, H. Zur Behandlung der Land- und Forstwirtschaft und ihrer Genossenschaften im Rahmen eines österreichischen Mehrwertsteuer-systems. 14 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für das gesamte Genossenschaftswesen, Göttingen, no. 1, 1. Q., 1970, p. 46).

Einer der Problemkreise im Zusammenhang mit der Umsatzsteuerreform in Oesterreich ist die Behandlung der Landwirtschaft und der landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften im Rahmen des Mehrwertsteuersystems. Theoretische Modelle. Analysierung einzelner Lösungsmöglichkeiten. Die Land- und Forstwirtschaft und ihre Genossenschaften im heutigen Bruttoumsatzsteuersystem. Bei Vorliegen genügender Aufzeichnungen. Bei Nicht-Vorliegen entsprechender Aufzeichnungen. Die Land- und Forstwirtschaft und ihre Genossenschaften im Mehrwertsteuersystem. R 931

336 PUBLIC FINANCE

336(73)
BUCHANAN, J.M. The public finances; an introductory textbook; 3rd. ed. Homewood (Ill.), Irwin, 1970. 492 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

The study of public finance involves two stages: 1. What does government try to accomplish and how efficient are its efforts in attaining its objectives; 2. How do the institutions organized to carry out collective objectives affect the behavior and the conditions of individuals in the private or market economy. Chapters of the book. Development of the public sector. Reasons for its growth. Social goals and fiscal institutions. Redistribution of income as a fiscal objective. The fiscal decision process. Federal expenditures. The federal budget. Federal expenditures for national defense. Federal taxation. The national debt. State and local fiscal systems. Intergovernmental fiscal relations. (A brief bibliography of books and articles at the end of each chapter). R 932

336.001.7 GOVERNMENT CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMS

336.001.7 : 336.2 : 339.233
BRIDGES, B. Current redistributive effects of tax-transfer programs. 18 p. A5 (Public finance, The Hague, no. 1, 1970, p. 63.

Lit. opg. Tab.).

Discussion of the current redistribution aspect of government cash transfer programs and its relationship to the programs' other economic aspects. Survey of some of the methodological issues which must be dealt with in selecting a measure of relative economic status-particularly ways of adjusting income for differences in unit composition. The redistributive effects of transfer-tax program changes are discussed, particularly the shifting of transfer payments. (Resume en francais, summary in English). R 933

336.2 TAXES. FISCAL POLICY
See also: R 931, R 933, R 1008

336.2(83) 336.2 : 338.92
NOWAK, N.D. Tax administration in theory and practice; with special reference to Chile. New York/Washington, Praeger publ., 1970. 243 p. A5. Tabn. (Praeger special studies in international economics and development).

The author provides a detailed description of a method for instituting an effective system of tax administration applicable to developing countries and based upon his specific experience in Chile. The administration of the internal taxes in Chile. The process of reorganization. Tax service management training. Staff training. The communications system. Approach and techniques of audit. The collections process. The use of data processing. The tax fraud division. Personnel management. Public information. Requirements of a real property taxation system. The Chilean experience. R 934

336.2.026(497.2)
WATTSCHEFF, N. Die gegenwärtige Ausgestaltung und die Weiterentwicklung der Besteuerung in der Volksrepublik Bulgarien. 8 p. A5 (Public finance, The Hague, no. 1, 1970, p. 98).

Die Steuerangaben der staatlichen und genossenschaftlichen (kooperativen) Unternehmen. Der Finanzplan der Unternehmungen. Das gegenwartig bestehende Steuerabgabesystem. Eine Steuer auf die Produktionsfonds und eine Steuer auf den Gewinn. Die Steuer bei den Landwirtschaftsgenossenschaften. Die neue Rolle der Steuer bei der Regulierung der Budgets der Verwaltungsgebiete und der Budgets der ortlichen Volksrate (Gemeinden). Neue Tendenzen bei der Finanzierung der lokalen Aufbaumassnahmen. (Resume

en francais, summary in English). R 935

337 FREE AND PROTECTION TRADE

337.3 TARIFFS
See also: R 977

337.3
TAN, A.H.H. Differential tariffs, negative value added and the theory of effective protection. 10 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 107. Grafn. Lit. opgn.).

The author examines in this article some of the implications for effective protection (E.P.) theory of allowing variable factor proportions and general equilibrium repercussions. It is shown that under such conditions, a) E.P. rankings do not necessarily provide any index of economic efficiency even when negative valued added occurs; b) E.P. rates do not necessarily measure the maximum proportionate increase in factor rewards and c) E.P. rankings do not unambigeously indicate the direction of resource flows. R 936

337.9 ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

337.9 : 382 337.9(4) 337.91(4)
ROTHSCHILD, K.W. Integration und Aussenhandelsstruktur. 21 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 1, 1970, Band 104, p. 36. Tabn.).

Untersuchung ob und unter welchen Bedingungen eine Integration Angleichungs- oder Polarisierungstendenzen in der Struktur des Warenverkehrs zwischen den Teilnehmerstaaten auslost. Langerfristige Konvergenztendenzen. Die Messung der Strukturkonvergenz und Strukturdivergenz. Der Strukturkoeffizient. Die Arbeiten von Balassa und Verdoorn um rein empirisch der Frage naherzurucken, ob bestimmte Zollunionen (E.W.G. und Benelux) eine Polarisierung oder Angleichung der Ein- und Ausfuhrstrukturen bewirkten. Eine generelle Betrachtung des Problems von Zollaufhebung und Strukturtendenz. Strukturtendenzen im Aussenhandel der E.F.T.A.- und E.W.G.-Staaten. Strukturkoeffizienten dieser Staaten. In der beobachteten Periode war ein starker genereller Trend zur Strukturangleichung von Exporten und Importen am Werk, und zwar auch unabhangig von den durchgefuhrten Integrationsmassnahmen. In allen

Fällen hat jedoch der Zollabbau die Angleichung im Handelsverkehr mit den Mitgliedstaaten erheblich beschleunigt. Nur bei drei Staaten (Oesterreich, Italien, Deutschland) war dieser Sondereffekt nicht stark ausgepragt. (Summary in English, resume en francais, resumen espanol, riassunto italiano). R 937

337.91(7/8=6) L.A.F.T.A.

337.91(7/8=6)
PEARSON, C. Evaluating integration among less developed countries; L.A.F.T.A. as a case study. 14 p. A5 (Journal of common market studies, Oxford, no. 3, March, 1970, p. 262. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A. develops a framework appropriate for the investigation of economic integration among less developed countries, and applies this framework to the experience of the Latin American Free Trade Association (L.A.F.T.A.). The approach employed does not pretend to be definitive, but rather it attempts to utilize available data for additional insight into the process and progress of integration. R 938

338 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

338 : 63 AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

338 : 63 : 333.013 : 631.52(540)
LADEJINSKY, W. Ironies of India's green revolution. 11 p. A5 (Foreign affairs, New York, no. 4, July, 1970, p. 758).

Indian political and economic problems are currently as numerous and grave as usual, but for once the food position of India is comfortable. Results of the favorable climatic conditions and the new agricultural technology. The wheat revolution is a reality. Rice not a success comparable with wheat. Dramatic and speedy solutions to the problems with the existing rice technology cannot be expected. The problems of the great inequality of landownership, resources, marketed surpluses and income inequality. The new technology is not the primary cause of the accentuated imbalances in the countryside. They are the result of the social, religious, economic and political forms which govern the village. R 939

338 : 63 : 338.01
COWLING, K., D. METCALF and A.J. RAYNER. Resource structure of agriculture; an economic analysis. Oxford/New York, Pergamon press, 1970. 248 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

The book collates and extends the work done by the authors which has consisted of econometric analyses of the various factor markets serving agriculture. It examines the resource structure of the agricultural industry and explains the changing structure over time. The analysis is both theoretical and empirical, the latter being focused essentially on the interrelationships between the agricultural sector and the industrial sectors on the input side. A seperate theoretical chapter gives the main underpinnings for the later chapters dealing with specific factor markets. R 940

338.01 THEORY OF PRODUCTION
See also: R 940, R 999

338.01(42) 338.01(430.1) 338.01(73)
GEHRELS, F. Factor efficiency, substitution, and the basis for trade: some empirical evidence. 24 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basle, no. 2, 1970, p. 279. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

This study provides evidence on the causes of per capita output differences between the U.S. on the one hand and Britain and Germany on the other. Capital endowment and the remainder to resource effectiveness in the U.S.-German comparison. The difference from one industry to another in productivity ratios. The factor-endowment explanation for international trade. Elasticities of substitution between labor and capital. A check whether actual factor-rental ratios were safely within a range where intensity reversals would not take place for substantial further rental changes. (Resume en francais, deutsche Zusammenfassung). R 941

338.01 : 330.115
ZAREMBKA, P. On the empirical relevance of the C.E.S. production. 7 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge/Mass., no. 1, February, 1970, p. 47. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

With the pathbreaking article by K.J. Arrow, H.B. Chenery, B.S. Minhas and R.M. Solow ("Capital-labor substitution and economic efficiency" in the Review of economics and statistics, no. 3, August, 1961, p. 225; See: I 1690), interest in production theory has multiplied. It is first shown that chang-

es in period do not produce significantly different estimates of the elasticity of substitution. To demonstrate this contention, estimates of the elasticity from the factor demand equation for labor for two consecutive years are obtained. Second, the estimates of the elasticity are constrained to be equal for the two years and the efficient estimation techniques are again used with the labor quality correction included. Third, direct estimates of the C.E.S. production function are obtained for each industry. R 942

338.011 PRODUCTIVITY
See also: R 910

338.011 : 331.2(51)
FENG LI-TIEN and Wen Chien. A quantitative analysis of the relationship between the rate of growth of productivity and the average wage (China). 22 p. A5 (Chinese economic studies, New York, no. 1, Fall, 1969, p. 70. Tabn.).

The relationship between the rates of growth of productivity and the ratio between accumulation and consumption. Factors determining the ratio between accumulation and consumption. Quantitative relationship between changes in the ratio of accumulation to consumption, and in the rates of growth of productivity and the average wage. Quantitative relationship between changes in the rates of consumption of labor in the nonmaterial production department and social collective consumption and the effects on the ratio of accumulation and consumption. Effect of changes in the ratio of gross national product to national income on the rate of growth between productivity and average wage. (Ching-chi yen-chiu, no. 6, 1964). R 943

338.5 PRICE AND VALUE. PRICES
See also: R 910, R 923

338.5 : 330.115 : 330.138.2
CONTINI, B. The value of time in bargaining negotiations: a dynamic model. 17 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basle, no. 2, 1970, p. 255. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tab.).

A model of the bargaining process in which time is an explicit variable in the utility function of each bargainer. The model explains two phenomena that are not derivable from simpler models but that seem to occur in reality and are part of most intuitive understanding of the bargaining process: (1) the outcome

of a bargaining process may be stable (agreed upon by both parties) and yet not be efficient (Pareto-optimal or on the contract curve); (2) time preference in an important determinant of the so-called bargaining power. The lower any given bargainer's time preference, the better off, in relative terms, will be emerge from the negotiated solution. (Resume en francais, deutsche Zusammenfassung). R 944

338.5 : 330.115 : 338.972
ABELE, H. Preisniveau und Wirtschaftswachstum; eine Modellkritik. 6 p. A5 (Zeitschrift für Nationalokonomie, Wien, no. 3/4, Dezember, 1969, p. 433. Lit. opg.).

Diskussion der Ansätze und Ergebnisse zweier rezenten Arbeiten, die die Zusammenhange von Preisentwicklung und Wirtschaftswachstum modellmassig untersuchen. (J. Klaus: "Preisniveau und Wirtschaftswachstum; die Berucksichtigung des Preisniveaus in der kapitalorientierten Wachstumstheorie", Schriften zur angewandten Wirtschaftsforschung, Bd. 15, 1969; See: Q 1414. H.J. Barth: "Zum Einfluss der schleichenden Inflation auf das wirtschaftliche Wachstum", Tubinger wirtschafts-wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, Bd. 7, 1969; See: Q 1139). Aus dem umfangreichen Fragenkomplex beleuchten die beiden Arbeiten unterschiedliche Aspekte. Klaus stellt die Kreislaufzusammenhange in den Vordergrund und bestimmt die Veranderungsrate des Preisniveaus endogen. Barth entwirft ein Modell, das bei exogen vorgegebener Preis- und Kostenentwicklung die Auswirkungen auf das Wachstum nachbildet. Aus der Diskussion folgen grosse Vorbehalte gegenuber den Ergebnissen der beiden Untersuchungen. R 945

338.58 COSTS
See also: R 987

338.58 657.47
LITTLECHILD, S.C. Marginal-cost pricing with joint costs. 13 p. A5 (The Economic journal, London, no. 318, June, 1970, p. 323. Lit. opg.).

R. Turvey surveyed "recent developments in the concept of marginal cost with particular reference to marginal cost pricing" (R. Turvey: "Marginal cost"; The Economic journal, no. 314, June, 1969, p. 282; See: Q 1274). The author tries to show that the various optimal rules which Turvey developed may be obtained rather succinctly via a programming approach which he

used sometimes does not yield a unique set of marginal costs. The peak-load pricing problem. The Appendix shows that with a technology slightly different from that employed by Turvey, in certain circumstances "myopic" decision rules can be obtained, whereby marginal cost in any period depends upon the values of parameters as they hold in that period only. R 946

338.87 CONCENTRATION
See also: R 930

338.87(42) 337.9(4) : 338.87
LAMBERT, P. Die allgemeinen Probleme der Konzentration. 32 p. A5 (Annalen der Gemeinwirtschaft, Genf, no. 1, Januar/Marz, 1970, p. 5. Lit. opg.).

Die Hauptpassagen eines Artikels über die Monopole werden wiederholt (P. Lambert: "Das Verhaltnis zwischen Monopolen und Genossenschaftsbewegung" in "Annalen der Gemeinwirtschaft", no. 4, Oktober/Dezember, 1967, p. 461) und danach wird versucht sie auf den aktuellen Stand zu bringen. Einige Beispiele der jungsten Konzentrationen in Grossbritannien und im Gemeinsamen Markt. Die Massnahmen der nationalen Gesetzgebungen gegen den Missverbrauch der wirtschaftlichen Macht in den E.W.G.-Landern und in Grossbritannien. Die Konzentration im Rahmen der Romischen Vertrage und die Tatigkeit der Europaischen Wirtschaftskommission. R 947

338.92 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND AREAS
See also: R 934, R 961, R 972, R 1002, R 1018, R 1019

338.92
TINBERGEN, J. "DD 2" a speedier second development decade 1971-1980. 4 p. A4 (Progress, London, no. 2, 1970, p. 34).

The United Nations Development Planning Committee's report DD 2 (Second development decade, 1971-1980). Need for policy mix. The report was based on a considerable amount of work undertaken by the U.N. Secretariat, and more specifically its Centre for Development Planning. Any policy of development must reflect the complicated nature of society and more particularly the various social aspects that have to be taken care of. Plan implementation will be enhanced by a more systematic and current process of evaluation of the development efforts of both developing and developed countries. Efficiency of the U.N. Development programme. R 948

338.92(6)
HUNTER, G. The new Africa. 14 p. A5 (Foreign affairs, New York, no. 4, July, 1970, p. 712).

The economic problems of Africa derived from the dual economy created by colonialism: the small, largely Westernized "modern sector" versus the huge hinterland of somewhat disturbed rural life, tribalism and ancient cultural tradition. Fundamental problems of African independence. The causes of the failure of some of the first leaders. A dual economy, reflecting the contrast between colonial administration and investment on the one hand, and the indigenous economy on the other, was bound to exist in Africa. The policy of industrializing widened the gap still further. The problems of unemployment. A dual economy has meant a dual educational system. The path of social and economic development in Africa requires its own social inventiveness. R 949

338.92(64)
PONCET, J. Grands projets et difficultés marocaines. 22 p. A5 (Tiers-Monde, Paris, no. 41, janvier/mars, 1970, p. 197).

Les difficultés du Maroc sous-développé. Ce qui différence le Maroc des autres Etats nord-africains, ce sont d'abord ses potentialites humaines et materielles plus grandes. Irrigations et grands projets. Le projet Sebou. Le bassin du Sebou et utilisation des eaux du Sebou. Problemes humains et actions prevues. Principaux obstacles. Experts etrangers d'une mission F.A.O. L'office du Haouz. Vue globale des problemes. Le relevement du milieu rural. R 950

338.92 : 330.115(7/8=6)
CASANOVA, P.G. Amerique latine: l'impossibilité du développement. 21 p. A5 (Revue Tiers-Monde, Paris, no. 38, avril/juin, 1969, p. 251. Lit. opg.).

On cerne le problème de l'impossibilité d'une politique de développement economique de l'Amerique latine dans le conditions historiques actuelles en prenant deux modeles theoriques. Ces modeles correspondent aux courants contemporains politiquement plus significatifs et antagonistes. On etude la forme que revetent les faits en relations avec le developpment economi-

co-social et le développement du "conflict": un modèle de "l'instabilité" et un modèle de la "revolution". On étudie l'efficacité ou la fréquence des mesures politiques du développement et l'efficacité ou la fréquence des mesures politiques de la revolution et de la contre-revolution. R 951

338.92 : 338.984 338.92 : 338.984 : 331.60
THIRD-WORLD economic development; by V. Kollontai, G. Smirnov, L.A. Artsishevskii. 78 p. A5 (Problems of economics, New York, no. 1, May, 1970, p. 1. Tabn.).

V. Kollontai. Planning problems in the "third world". The need for planning. Objective needs and actual potential. The struggle around planning programs. G. Smirnov. Possibilities and limitations. L.A. Artishevskii. Should economic-mathematical methods be abandoned. I. Aleshina. Models of economic development. N. Shmelev. Political decisions and economic processes. Objective limits to model-building. G. Skorov. Employment and development. Particular features of unemployment in the developing countries. A new difficulty: "intellectual unemployment". (Mirovaia ekonomika i mezhdunarodnyje otnoshenniia, no. 7, no. 8, no. 9, 1969). R 952

338.92 : 339.32 338.97 : 339.32
LASUEN, J.R., et F. Wasservogel. Quelques aspects du processus de developpement du systeme des nations: stabilite, polarisation, diffusion. 20 p. A5 (Revue d'economie politique, Paris, no. 2, mars/avril, 1970, p. 330. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Quelques interprétations de la "brêche grandissante" entre les pays pauvres et les pays riches. Pour tester l'évolution du classement des pays selon leur niveau economique, il faut rechercher un indicateur significatif de ce niveau. Rang des pays classes par valeurs decroissantes du revenu per capita. Analyse des classifications. On teste geographiquement la stabilite. Le critère du "growth domestic product". R 953

338.92 : 351.822 : 337.37
MICHALOPOULOS, C. The foreign exchange constraint tariffs and import substitution. 17 p. A5 (Kyklos, Basle, no. 2, 1970, p. 315. Lit. opg.).

An examination of the trade policy implications of a foreign exchange constraint on growth. On the basis of a simple constraints

model the role of tariffs and related import substitution in relieving a foreign exchange constraint are analyzed. It is first argued that the assumptions necessary for a foreign exchange constraint to be limiting output growth require that the optimal government intervention is through non-uniform exchange rate adjustment implied by trade controls and multiple exchange rates. The costs and benefits of a non-optimal intervention through controls are then explored and standards of minimum acceptability of developing countries' trade policies are established which actual policy can be compared. (Resume en francais, deutsche Zusammenfassung). R 954

338.924 INDUSTRIALIZATION
See also: R 893, R 962, R 1022

338.924 : 311.141
JONAS, P., and H. Sardy. The Gerschenkron effect: a re-examination. 5 p. A4 (The Review of economics and statistics, Cambridge/Mass., February, 1970, p. 82. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Gerschenkron's explanation for the quantity-idex bias in the process on industrialization. Using the same sample of U.S. machinery output the authors re-examine Gerschenkron's findings. It is shown that the movement in relative quantities in a process of industrialization is larger and is responsible for a larger share of the divergence than the movements in relative prices. The weighted correlation coefficient of the opposite movements in relative prices and quantities is greater in the early stages of development. It appears that most of the "action" which leads to the Gerschenkron effect takes place early, and takes place due to the relative quantity changes. R 955

338.924 : 330.115
HOFFMANN, W.G. Antikritisches zu "Stadien und Typen der Industrialisierung. 11 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 1, 1970, Badn 104, p. 127. Tabn.).

Antwort auf A.M. Lago's Kritik im "Weltwirtschaftlichen Archiv", no. 1, 1969, Band 103, p. 41; See: R 957; a W.G. Hoffmann's Dissertation "Stadien und Typen der Industrialisierung; Beitrag zur quantitativen Analyse historischer Wachstumsprozesse", 1931. Der zentrale Punkt der Kritik richtete sich auf die Klassifikation der Industrien als Konsumgut- und Kapitalgutindustrien. Dabei handelt es sich zunachst um eine theoretische Frage, nämlich was eigentlich beider Arbeiten zugrunde liegt. Hoffman hat

den Eindruck, dass beide Fragestellungen durchaus miteinander vertraglich sind. Behandlung einiger anderer Einwande. R 956

338.924 : 330.115
LAGO, A.M. The Hoffmann industrial growth development path; an international comparison. 17 p. A5 (Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Kiel, no. 1, 1969, Band 103, p. 41. Grafn. Tabn.).

The object of this paper is twofold, first an attempt is made, through input-output analysis, to disprove Hoffmann's thesis in his dissertation "Stadien und Typen der Industrialisierung, ein Beitrag zur quantitativen Analyse historischer Wachtumsprozesse 1931", that the ratio of consumer to capital goods decreases. Finally, Hoffmann's ratio is compared with light-heavy industry ratios, and an international comparison of industrial development paths is performed to test whether there is some sort of "normal" industrial development path (Chenery) common to several nations. (Deutsche Zusammenfassung; resume en francais; resumen espanol; riassunto italiano). R 957

338.924 : 65.012.4(560)
LAUTER, G.P. Environmental constraints impending managerial performance in developing countries (Turkey). 15 p. A5 (Management international review, Wiesbaden, no. 2/3, 1970, p. 45. Lit. opg.).

A report of the main findings of a (1966-68) two-year empirical study dealing with the current problems and future prospects of applying advanced management processes, as used in highly industrialized countries, in a developing economy: Turkey. Indication of those concepts of advanced management processes which tend to be difficult to apply for industrial managers in Turkey. Identification of those key political, legal, sociological-cultural, economic, and educational constraints which tend to impede the application of these concepts and thus advanced management processes. (Resume en francais; deutsche Zusammenfassung). R 958

338.96 EXTENT OF ENTERPRISES, INDUSTRIES

338.96 : 330.115(4) 337.9(4) : 338.96
JACQUEMIN, A., et S. Larsen. Dimension, stabilité et performances des 40 plus grandes entreprises europeennes 1956-1967. 16 p. A5 (Revue d'economie politique, Paris, no. 2, mars/avril,

1970, p. 221. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Analyse statistique de la position des 40 plus grandes entreprises de la C.E.E. durant douze ans. Il en resulte que les geants europeens connaissent une dispersion et une mobilite de leurs positions et de leurs taux de croissance beaucoup plus importantes que leurs homologues americains. Mais en outre, se dessine une tendance vers la stabilite au sein du groupe, ce qui peut suggerer une attenuation des pressions concurrentielles. La relation entre la grande dimension et les performances des entreprises. L'absence de relation entre la taille initiale et le taux de croissance est confirmee. Une correlation positive, mais faible, entre dimension et taux de profit est obtenue. R 959

338.97 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

See also : R 904, R 953, R 971

338.97(591.5) 32(591.5)
SE JIN KIM. South Korea's involvement in Vietnam and its economic and political impact. 14 p. A5 (Asian survey, Berkeley, no. 6, June, 1970, p. 519. Tab.).

The purpose of the paper is to discusse various impacts of South Korea's involvement in Vietnam on its economic and political situation. Survey of sources of Vietnam earnings. Micro-economic impacts of the Vietnam income. The Vietnam war represents the watershed of the economic growth just as the Korean war helped Japan leap into the expansion stage from its recovery period. Public reaction to president Park and his Vietnam policy has been very favorable. International relations. R 960

338.97(591) 338.92(591) 338.984.3(591)
MAUNG, M. The Burmese way to socialism beyond the welfare state. 19 p. A5 (Asian survey, Berkeley, no. 6, June, 1970, p. 533).

Economic effects of "the Burmese way to socialism". The main hypothesis of the study is that a "simple" transfer of ownership and control of resources from the private to the public sector in the name of equity and justice does not automatically create efficiency or elevate technology. The Pyidawtha plan and its economic philosophy and development strategy. The economy since 1962. Law to protect the rights of peasants and

the Tenancy act in 1963. Inefficiencies of management. The external sector of the Burmese economy has deteriorated the most under the military government. Balance-of-payments deficit since 1964. R 961

338.97(439) 338.924(439) 351.82(439)
JÁNOSSY, F. Widersprüche in der ungarischen Wirtschaftsstruktur, wie sind sie entstanden und wie können sie überwunden werden. 27 p. A5 (Acta oeconomica, Budapest, no. 4, 1969, p. 351. Graf.).

Auf Grund der Analyse der gegenwärtigen Wachstumsschwierigkeiten Ungarns wird gezeigt, dass diese einer eigentümlichen Wirtschaftsstruktur entspringen, die der Verfasser "quasi-entwickelt" nennt, und dass diese infolge einer langanhaltenden, forcierten, extensiven Industrialisierung entstanden ist. Die Ueberwindung diese quasi-entwickelten Zustands erfordert eine wirtsschaftspolitische Konzeption, die sich von der bisherigen grundsätzlich unterscheidet. (Russische Zusammenfassung). R 962

338.97 : 31 FORECASTING. FORECASTS
See also: R 925

338.97 : 31(73)
PERSPECTIVES for the '70s and '80s; tomorrow's problems confronting today's management; and experimental forecast conducted by the National industrial conference board and the Opinion research corporation. New York, 1970. 124 p. A4. Tabn.

The book presents panel conclusions and public opinion in experimental forecasts for the United States on the following areas of concern: divisions in U.S. society, international affairs, education, urban areas, law and order, science, technology, management of change, economy, resources, values, population, power (political-economic), business-government relations, information collection, -processing, -distribution, political structures and parties, food, transportation, business and organized labor, behavior control, genetic control, and leisure. R 963

338.972 BUSINESS CYCLES. ECONOMIC GROWTH
See also: R 901, R 905, R 912, R 945, R 976, R 985

338.972 : 330.173.3 338.972 : 338.984 338.972 : 335.5
FEIWEL, G.R. Towards a theory of growth of a centrally planned economy. 13 p. A5 (Soviet studies, Glasgow, no. 1, July, 1970, p. 122).

A review of Michal Kalecki "Zarys teorii wzrostu gospodarki Socjalistycznej" (Warsaw, 1968). (English edition in preparation). In laying the foundations for the theory of growth of a socialist economy, the monumental work of professor Kalechi stands out as a unique contribution. The question of setting the "maximal target growth rate of national product. Barriers that limit the tempo of growth. Goals of the socialist system. The crucial differences between socialist and capitalist systems. Role of investment. R 964

338.972.3
KIESOW, H. Theoretische Aspekte einer wachstumsorientierten Konjunkturpolitik. Tubingen, Mohr, 1970. 118 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Kieler Studien, Nr. 109).

Nach einer Kritik von Modellen, die das Ziel haben, Konjunktur und Wachstum gemeinsam zu erklären, wird ein Versuch gemacht, unter Einbeziehung der Investitionstheorie und des technischen Fortschritts bestehende Abhängigkeiten zwischen dem Wachstum des Angebotspotentials un dessen wechselndem Ausnutzungsgrad aufzuzeigen. Im ersten Teil der Arbeit werden Staat und Aussenhandels explizit noch nicht eingefuhrt. Untersucht wird, welche Moglichkeiten dem Staat zur Verfugung stehen, um eine Milderung der konjunkturellen Schwankungen bei gleichzeitiger positiver Beeinflussung des Angebotspotentials zu erreichen. Einige Probleme der praktischen Konjunkturpolitik. R 965

338.972.3(430.1) 332.4.001.7(430.1)
DUERR, E. Konjunkturpolitik, Regelmechanismen, konzentrierte Aktion oder laissez-faire (Westdeutschland). 17 p. A5 (Wirtschaftspolitische Chronik, Koln, no. 1, 1970, p. 57. Lit. opg.).

Der Unterschied zwischen dem Programm der sozialen Marktwirtschaft, wie es von Muller-Armack entworfen wurde, und dem wirtschaftspolitischen Programm des Neoliberalismus, wie

es insbesondere von Eucken aufgestellt worden ist. Eucken war ein Gegner der Konjunkturpolitik als Ermessenspolitik. Inwieweit dieses Misstrauen Euckens gegen die im Ermessen der Trager der Wirtschaftspolitik stehende Globalsteuerung berechtigt war, wird in einem kurzen Ueberblick uber die deutsche Konjunkturpolitik seit der Verwirklichung der sozialen Marktwirtschaft untersucht. Zum Friedman-Plan. Zur Konvertibilitat bei festen Wechselkursen. Zu flexiblen Wechselkursen. Zu den time lags der Geldpolitik. Zu den Mangeln der Einkommenspolitik. R 966

338.98 PLANNING. NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS
See also: R 895, R 905, R 952, R 961, R 964, R 1017

338.98 : 658.155(47) 351.82 : 33 : 9(47)
BANDERA, V.N. Market orientation of state enterprises during N.E.P. (U.S.S.R.). 12 p. A5 (Soviet studies, Glasgow, no. 1, July, 1970, p. 110).

In conjunction with economic reforms in the communist bloc, the author observes a revived interest in the New Economic Policy. In the articles N.E.P.'S market-oriented state enterprises are placed in the centre of the attention because they dominated the manufacturing-industrial sector and, hence, the totality of marketable (exchangeable) production of the economy. Extent of economic autonomy of the trusts in the twenties. Rules of the market game. Enterprise autonomy as a substantive feature of the system. Reflections on allocative efficiency in a concentrated industrial organization. Further investigation of the N.E.P. precedent and comparative study of the various reform schemes with the aid of modern economic theory could offer valuable insight into the nature of market socialis. R 967

338.984(532)
EDENS, D.G., and W.P. Snavely. Planning for economic development in Saudi Arabia. 14 p. A5 (The Middle East journal, Washington, no. 1, Winter, 1970, p. 17).

Given the circumstances, Saudi Arabia has been selected for discussion in this paper as an example of an Arab nation which has begun to employ deliberate public policies and plans to increase economic welfare in an essentially free enterprise environment. The purpose of the paper is to examine and evaluate the development of both formal and informal planning in this Kingdom. The meaning of planning and its prerequisities. Environmental factors in the economic development of Saudi Arabia. Resource allocation according to royal goals. R 968

338.984(676.1) 338.984(676.2) 338.984(678)
VENTE, R.E. Planning processes; the East African case; hrsg. vom I.F.O.-Institut fur Wirtschaftsforschung, Afrika-Studienstelle. Munchen, Weltforum, 1970. 233 p. A5. Bibliogr. (Afrika-Studien, Nr. 52).

Concepts and uses of planning. Background and early starting points of planning. The practical administrative setting. Influences of theoretical-political ideas. Planning as an instrument for preparing decisions. Planning immediately after independence. Preparing the new plans. Planning and its role within the decision process. Decision making without planning: the case of agriculture. Decisions based on planning: the case of manpower planning. Deficiencies, attempted solutions and new approaches to planning. (Bibliography - 19 p. - of books, articles and government publications). R 969

338.984 : 007 : 330.115
HOEDL, E. Die Struktur formaler Planungsmodelle im Sozialismus und die Stellung der Kybernetik. 29 p. A5 (Konjunkturpolitik, Berlin, no. 1, 1970, p. 43. Afbn. Lit. opg.).

Die Reorganisation des Planungsapparates in der Ud.S.S.R. Die Wandlung des Wissenschaftsbetriebes und der Planungspraxis als Folge der "Entideologisierung". Das Planbilanzsystem und die Verflechtungsbilanzen. Untersucht wird in welche Richtung mathematische Planungsmodelle aufgrund ihrer logischen Struktur wirken. Ein Modell von Strumilin. Das Kantorowitsch-Makarow-Modell. Ein in der C.S.S.R. aufgestellt Model. Bestimmte Infragestellung der vorhandenen Organisationsstruktur. Die Entwicklung der Lenkungsmodelle im Sozialismus. (Summary in English). R 970

338.984.3(437) 338.97(437)
BERNASEK, M. Czechoslovak planning 1945-48. 16 p. A5 (Soviet studies, Glasgow, no. 1, July, 1970, p. 94).

Formulation of the blueprint and the revival of political democracy after the war. Nationalization of industry. Creation of

the planning apparatus. The two-year plan 1947-48. It was not a total plan embracing the whole economic activity and it included only a very small number of directive indicators. The general tasks of the plan for 1947 were fulfulled. Industrial production in 1947. Gross national product 1946-1950. R 971

339 WEALTH. PROSPERITY

339.32 NATIONAL INCOME. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
See also: R 953, R 985

339.32 338.92 : 339.32
BECKERMAN, W., and A. Bacon. International comparisons of income levels: an additional measure: a reply. 3 p. A5 (The Economic journal, London, no. 318, June, 1970, p. 418).

Recently J.W. Duggar presented a new method of obtaining estimates of national income in a large number of underdeveloped countries for which direct estimates are either unreliable or non-existent (J.W. Duggar: "International comparisons of income levels, an additional measure" in "The Economic journal", no. 313, March, 1969, p. 109; See: Q 344). The authors critize Duggar's objection because it appears that he has both completely misunderstood the method and completely misunderstood what is required anyway for purposes of "predicting" the value of any dependent variable on the basis of a statistical relationship with an independent variable. R 972

351 GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION. PUBLIC SERVICES. REGULATIONS

351.82 ECONOMIC POLICY
See also: R 895, R 901, R 962, R 967

351.82(492)
VERLOREN VAN THEMAAT. P. Das innerstaatliche niederländische Wirtschaftsrecht nach der Fusion der Europaischen Gemeinschaften. 6 p. A4 (Aussenwirtschaftsdienst des Betriebs-Beraters, Heidelberg, no. 6, Juni, 1970, p. 253. Lit. opg.).

Probleme der autonomen Anwendung der einzelstaatlichen Wirtschaftsgesetzgebung in einem vollstandig verwirklichten Gemeinsamen Markt. Begriff des niederlandischen Wirtschaftrechts. Einteilung der wichtigsten niederlandischen Gesetze. Probleme der wichtigsten Regelungen. Qualitative oder quantitative Beschränkung der Errichtung oder Erweiterung eines Unternehmens. Regelung von Preisen fur Guter und Dienstleistungen. Regelung spezifischer Bereiche des Marktverhaltens. Allgemeine Regelung der Wettbewerbsbedingungen. Plangesetzgebung. Ein- und Ausfuhr, Zahlungsverkehr mit Drittstaaten. Durchfuhrung und Anwendung des Wirtschaftsrechts. R 973

351.82 : 383/388 TRANSPORT POLICY

351.82 : 383/388 : 337.9(4)
POLITIQUE commune des transports. 8 p. A4 (Les Annales du marche commun, Bruxelles, no. 5, novembre, 1969, p. 17).

Allocation de V. Bodson à l'occasion de la séance d'ouverture du Xe Cours international d'etudes supérieures sur l'organisation des transports dans le cadre de l'integration economique europeenne à Trieste, le 18 aout 1969. La Communaute a herite des problemes de transports des pays membres. La Communaute se doit de definir et de realiser un reseau d'infrastructure repondant à ses propres besions. Les problemes propres aux differents modes de transport: chemin de fer, navigation interieure, transports routiers, transports maritimes et aeriens. La mesure dans laquelle la politique a deja ete mise en oeuvre. Les actions prochaines à realiser. R 974

351.82 : 63 AGRICULTURAL POLICY
See also: R 927

351.82 : 63(51)
LIN CHEN. Peiping again raises the question of the "road of socialist agriculture". 10 p. A5 (Issues and studies, Taipei, no. 10, July, 1970, p. 42).

The Chinese communist "Red flag" magazine has recently carried two articles on agricultural policy. The question of "socialist reform". The question of the class line in the countryside. Speed of transformation. Political work. The people's commune. The question of agricultural mechanization. Learning agricultural problems confronted by the Chinese communists are the obstacle to agricultural production created by the people's commune system and the limitations placed by the natural environment on agricultural production. R 975

351.82 : 63 : 338.972 : 33 : 9(47)
MILLAR, J.R. Soviet rapid development and the agricultural surplus hypothesis. 17 p. A5 (Soviet studies, Glasgow, no. 1, July, 1970, p. 77).

The principal aim of the first two sections of the article is to demonstrate that the commonly accepted formulations of the role of agriculture in Soviet rapid development predicate a confusion of description and appraisal which has been obscured by analytically ambigeous concepts of an agricultural surplus. Sections III and IV develop an alternative framework for description and appraisal of the role of agriculture in Soviet rapid development and suggest that future research along these lines may along these lines may show that the role of agriculture in Soviet development has been generally misconceived. If so, the appraisal of Soviet agricultural policies and of their general applicability as a guide to development strategy will have to be revised radically. R 976

351.822 ECONOMIC POLICY (CURRENCY)
See also: R 954

351.822(910) 337.3(910)
GLASSBURNER, B. Pricing of foreign exchange in Indonesia, 1966-67. 22 p. A5 (Economic development and cultural change, Chicago, no. 2, January, 1970, p. 166. Graf. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The broadening of the market for export bonus (B.E.) certificates. Most exporters are required to surrender virtually all of their foreign exchange earnings, and receive marketable certificates in proportion to earnings as payment. Effective exchange rates to exporters 1966-67. Importers' rates. Approximate effective tariff rates 1966-67. The pattern of exchange rates. Major changes in exchange price regulations. Pricing of export bonus credit. Unification of exchange rates as a goal of policy. The efforts to liberalize and rationalize foreign exchange pricing. R 977

362 SOCIAL WELFARE ESTABLISHMENTS

362.11 HOSPITALS

362.11 : 330.115
NEWHOUSE, J.P. Toward a theory of nonprofit institutions: an economic model of a hospital. 11 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 64. Grafn. Tabn. Lit. opg.).

In this paper a very simple model of a hospital is developed. An attempt is made to justify the realism of this model, though like any model it cannot be entirely realistic. The unrealistic assumption is made that hospital expenses are financed by the consumer and not by a third party. The relationship between a hospital's nonprofit status and economic efficiency. Some ways in which the nonprofit status of voluntary hospitals may cause misallocation of resources. R 978

381 DOMESTIC TRADE, INLAND (HOME) TRADE

381.51/.55 RETAILING, RETAIL TRADE

381.51/.55 : 658.112.3
HOLLANDER, S.C. Multinational retailing; publ. by the Michigan state university; Graduate school of business administration; Division of research; Institute for international business and economic development studies. East Lansing (Mich.), 1970. 260 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (M.S.U. international business and economic studies).

Who are the multinational retailers. Multinational agency and advisory relationships. Miscellaneous international influences. The problems of multinational retailing. Markets and competition in developing countries. Problems in deveoped countries. Operating techniques. Selecting and entering foreign markets. Organizational planning. Merchandising, pricing, service, and promotional policies. International advisory relationships. The extent of internationalization. (Bibliography - 14 1/2 p. - of books, articles and reports). R 979

381.51/.55 : 658.21
NAUER, E. Standortwahl und Standortpolitik im Einzelhandel; Methoden der Unternehmungs- und Geschaftsflachenplanung fur Supermarkte, Kleinpreisgeschafte, Diskontgeschafte, Warenhauser und Fachein zelhandel. Bern/Stuttgart, Haupt, 1970. 192 p. A5. Bibliogr. Geill. Grafn. Tabn. (Schriftenreihe des Forschungsinstituts fur Absatz und Handel an der Hochschule St. Gallen, Nr. 14).

Das Standortproblem im Einzelhandel. Standortplanung und Unternehmungspolitik. Bestimmung und Bedeutung der Standortfaktoren. Demographische und wirtschaftliche Faktoren. Lebens- und Kon-

sumgewohnheiten. Stadt- und Verkehrsentwicklung. Konkurrenzanalyse. Standort und Kosten. Das Marktpotential. Die wirtschaftliche und geographische Abgrenzung des Marktgebietes. Die Bedeutung der Durststrecke. R 980

381.55 MARKETS IN SECOND-HAND GOODS

381.55
ALEXANDER, K.J.W. Markets in second-hand goods. 13 p. A5 (Lloyd's bank review, London, no. 97, July, 1970, p. 37. Lit. opg.).

The main types of second-hand markets. Superior and inferior re-use. The reclamation market. Disposal. Inflation. Scrap metal trades. Antiques. The two most important parts of the "inferior re-use market" are housing and motor vehicles. A sector of the inferior re-use market which is of especial interest is that of second-hand capital goods sold for re-use by other producers. Scrap and reclamation. Ferrous scrap. The waste-paper trade is currently providing an example of a combination of rising demand and unresponsive supply in substantial price rises and costly imports. R 981

382 FOREIGN TRADE. INTERNATIONAL TRADE
See also: R 937

382(4 : 4-11)
RECENT changes in Europe's trade. 42 p. A4 (Economic bulletin for Europe, Geneva, no. 1, 1970, p. 1. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Europe's place in world trade. Recent changes in Western Europe's trade, payments and commercial policies. Trade balances. Balance-of-payments developments and international liquidity. The outlook for economic activity in Western Europe. Trade with the developing countries. Recent development in trade policies. Trade of East European countries and the Soviet Union; review by countries. East-West European trade in 1968 and early 1969; review by commodities. R 982

382 : 311.21(910) 382.829.3(910)
INDONESIA'S unrecorded trade. 44 p. A5 (Bulletin of Indonesian economic studies, Canberra, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 17. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

C.G.F. Simkin. Indonesia's unrecorded trade. Indonesia's official figures for exports and imports, 1958-67, compared with the corresponding figures of its trading partners. Indonesia's apparent trade with selected Asian countries, 1958-62. Estimates of possible smuggling and undervaluations; break-down by commodity, 1958-66. Incentives to illegal trade. Value of Indonesian exports, 1967-68. H.V. Richter. Problems of assessing unrecorded trade. Estimating exports from production. Complications in comparing partner's trade accounts. Differing systems of recording rubber. Measuring recorded values of all products. Global trade comparisons. Sino-Soviet trade with Indonesia. R 983

382(47 : 51) 332.453.4(47 : 51)
VLADIMIROV, I.V. The question of Soviet-Chinese economic relations in 1950-1966. 30 p. A5 (Chinese economic studies, New York, no. 1, Fall, 1969, p. 3).

The economic and scientific-technical aid that the Soviet Union rendered China in the 1950's. New large industrial enterprises built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. Soviet credits to China. Imports from the Soviet Union were very important to China. Goods intended to strengthen the defensive capability of China occupied a considerable place in Chinese imports from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was the principal customer for Chinese goods. The principle of price fixing in Chinese-Soviet trade. Consequences of the anti-Soviet policy of China for Soviet exports to China. Credit relations. (Voprosy istorii, no. 6, 1969). R 984

382 : 338.972 : 339.32(4)
TRADE dependence in European countries, 1953 to 1967. 23 p. A4 (Economic bulletin for Europe, Geneva, no. 1, 1970, p. 43. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

The study is concerned with the measurement of changes in total and sectoral trade dependence in European countries. With few exceptions, these countries not only recorded faster economic growth than the majority of extra-European countries, but this growth was accompanied by a very much faster growth of trade, in particular within C.M.E.A., E.E.C., and E.F.T.A. Examination of overall trade dependence. G.D.P. and trade growth 1953 to 1967 in individual countries. Intercountry ex-

planation of commodity trade dependence. Prospective changes in over-all trade dependence in European counte. Changes in sectoralltrade dependence; the trend growth rates between 1953 and 1967 for the West and East European countries, by commodity groups. R 985

382(4 : 4-11) 659.24(4 : 4-11)
RESEARCH note, A, on industrial co-operation as a factor in the growth of East-West European trade. 22 p. A4 (Economic bulletin for Europe, Geneva, no. 1, 1970, p. 67. Afbn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

Examination of some of the factors which may account for the emergence and growth of industrial co-operation as a relatively new form of East-West economic relations. The various forms taken by industrial co-operation at the enterprise level are reviewed, an attempt being made to delimit the general sphere of study in relation to more traditional forms of trade, and to single out some of the constituent components of industrial co-operation by broad economic categories (transfer of technology, production, marketing, etc.). Advantages and disadvantages of existing forms of industrial co-operation in respect to costs, commercial policy arrangements, payments problems, joint decision-making, etc. R 986

6 APPLIED SCIENCES. MEDICINE. TECHNOLOGY

60 TECHNOLOGY. TECHNICAL PROGRESS

See also: R 999

60 : 338.58
FELLNER, W. Trends in the activities generating technological progress. 29 p. A5 (American economic review, Evanston, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 1. Lit. opg.).

The author is concerned with the methods of measuring the economic yield of new knowledge and of measuring the trend of that yield have many inevitable limitations reflecting the indirectness of the relation of the knowledge-acquisition process to its economic consequences. A ratio of benefit-stream to cost and the corresponding average social rate of return. Two versions of the social benefit-cost ratio. A way of measuring productivity-increases. The framework for productivity and benefit measurement. Progress-generating inputs and costs. R 987

60 : 659.3(73)
OWEN, B.M. Public policy and emerging technology in the media (U.S.). 14 p. A5 (Public policy, Cambridge (Mass.), no. 4, Summer, 1970, p. 539. Lit. opg.).

Regulatory policy tends to preserve the status quo against incursions by new technology, and consequently against emerging competition. In the mass communications industry there is an opportunity to reverse this trend. The technological possibilities which are likely to dominate the mass communications industry in the future. The future possibilities and the positive role that regulatory agencies and the Congress can play. An explicit set of policy goals is followed by an examination of present barriers - technical, economic, and institutional - to the attainment of these goals. After a discussion of the technological innovations which will be crucial to the future development of the industry, one of the several resulting economic structures is analyzed. R 988

620.9 ENERGY SUPPLY

620.9(676.1) 620.9(676.2) 620.9(678)
AMANN, H. Energy supply and economic development in East Africa; publ. by I.F.O.-Institut fur Wirtschaftsforschung; Afrika-Studienstelle. Munchen, Weltforum, 1969. 254 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Krtn. Tabn. (Afrika-Studien, Nr. 37).

Study of the question: To what extent does the improvement of infrastructure contribute to economic development. The author answers this question by examining the electricity supply of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The sources of power, its distribution, the structure of power costs, the organization of power supply, tariffs, electrification of agriculture and future sources of energy are discussed. The importance of power supply for the intensification of interindustrial, interregional and interterritorial relationships in the national economy is demonstrated on the basis of this analysis. (Bibliography - 4 p. - of books, articles, reports and official documents). R 989

622 MINING

622(71) 622(98)
LLOYD, T. Canada's Arctic in the age of ecology. 15 p. A5 (Foreign affairs, New York, no. 4, July, 1970, p. 726. Krt.).

Contemporary activity in the North, particularly in the North

American Arctic, renews the concerted assault on the region that has until now always failed. There are many who believe that the present attack cannot but succeed because the economic need is now urgent and the technology required has been mastered. Climatic conditions. From the viewpoint of air power the Arctic no longer held strategic priority. The search for resources. Fishing. Mineral resources include many metals as well as oil and natural gas, and nonmetallic minerals such as sulphur and asbestos. Technical problems of the oil mining ventures in the Canadian North. The Northwest Passage. R 990

622(7/8=6) 351.82 : 622(7/8=6)
MINING in Latin America. 32 p. A4 (Economic bulletin for Latin America, New York, no. 2, 1969, p. 78. Grafn. Lit. opg. Tabn.).

A first attempt on the part of the Economic commission for Latin America to present some preliminary information on the current state of mining in Latin America, excluding hydrocarbons. Description of the work done in geological research. Known mineral reserves and resources. Latin America's importance in world mining production in recent years. Principal ores and main producing countries. Technological development of the mining industry. Degree of vertical integration: projects under way or to be initiated in the near future. Importance of mining as a source of employment. Exports. State participation in the mining industry. World price trends for certain metals over the past decade. Investment. Discussion of the main problems hampering the development of the mining industry. Possible objectives and prospects. Components of a mining development strategy. R 991

627 NATURAL WATERCOURSES. RIVERS. PORTS, a.s.o.

627(71) 627(73)
HARRIGAN, A. Die Erschliessung des Hohen Nordens von Amerika. 6 p. A5 (Europa-Archiv, Bonn, no. 12, Juni 25, 1970, p. 441. Krt.).

Die historische Fahrt des Eisbrecher-Tankers "Manhattan" im September 1969 gilt als der erste Schritt zur wirtschaftlichen Erschliessung der Arktis. Manche Experten rechnen damit, dass schon vor Mitte der siebziger Jahre eine Flotte von dreissig 250.000-Tonnen-Tankern die Nordroute befahren wird. Noch ist allerdings nicht sicher, ob die Nordwestpassage zu einem standigen Schiffahrtsweg wird. Die Bedeutung der Bodenschatze fur

Nordamerika. Erschliessung durch Ausbau. Ressourcen des Nordens. R 992

629.1 TRANSPORT. AUTOMOBILES. VESSELS

629.12.071 SHIPPING

629.12.071(47) 387(47)
HANSON, P. The Soviet Union and world shipping. 17 p. A5 (Soviet studies, Glasgow, no. 1, July, 1970, p. 44. Tabn.).

The growth of the Soviet merchant fleet since the mid-1950's has been striking. Total fleet tonnage has increased by as such as a third in some years. The aim of the article is to review Soviet merchant shipping policy, using evidence mainly from Soviet sources. Growth of Soviet maritime trade. Volume of foreign trade turnover of Soviet ports, 1966. Composition of the Soviet merchant fleet on 1 January 1969. Profits, foreign exchange earnings and subsidies. Soviet policy aims. R 993

631 AGRONOMY

631.1 PEASANT ECONOMY

631.1(47)
MILLAR, J.R. A reformation of A.V. Chayanov's theory of the peasant economy (U.S.S.R.). 11 p. A5 (Economic development and cultural change, Chicago, no. 2, January, 1970, p. 219. Lit. opg.).

A suggestion of an alternative theoretical vehicle for the data and generalizations presented by A.V. Chayanov (A.V. Chayanov. On the theory of peasant economy; ed. by D. Thorner, B. Kerblay and R.E.F. Smith; publ. for the American economics association. Homewood, Irwin, 1966; See: O 82). Chayanov's attempt to formulate a unique theoretical model to account for what he believed were irreconcilable discrepancies between the observed behavior of the bulk of peasant farms and the profit-maximizing canons of either Marxist or neoclassical doctrines are examined. R 994

65 BUSINESS ECONOMICS. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT
See also: R 1012

65.012.122 OPERATIONS RESEARCH. LINEAR PROGRAMMING
See also: R 1006, R 1021

65.012.122 330.115
FISHBURN, P.C. Utility theory for decision making. New York/London, Wiley, 1970. 234 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. (Publications in operations research, Nr. 18).

The book offers a mathematically complete treatment of modern utility theories based on axioms of individual preference. Part I. deals with numerical representations of preference orders including those in which the individual's indifference relation is not assumed to be transitive. Included are chapters on additive utility for multiple-criteria situations, comparable preference differences, and preferences over time. Part 2 contains the basic Bernoullian or von Neumann-Morgenstern expected-utility theory and some of its extensions, including expected-utility for general probability measures, expected-utility when indifference is not assumed to be transitive and additive expected-utility for multiple-factor situation. Part 3 concentrates on the states-of-the-world decision formulation. (Bibliography - 4 1/2 p. - of books and articles). R 995

65.012.122 : 65.012.2 NETWORK PLANNING

65.012.122 : 65.012.2
ELMAGHRABY, S.E. Some network models in management science. Berlin/Heidelberg, Springer Verlag, 1970. 176 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. (Lecture notes in operations research and mathematical systems, no. 29).

The book gives an expository treatment of four network models: shortest path problems, maximum flow models, signal flow graphs and activity networks. Emphasis is on the basic concepts of each model and on its relevance and applicability to management science and operations research problems. The book can be considered as an attempt to answer the questions that is often asked in the fields of management science and operations research alike: What is the theory of networks and what can it do for me. A way to paraphrase this question is as follows: what operational systems have been modelled by networks, and how

useful are such models. (Bibliography - 4 1/2 p. - of books and articles). R 996

65.012.3 FORMS OF ORGANIZATION

65.012.3 65.012.4
KAST, F.E., and J.E. ROSENZWEIG. Organization and management; a systems approach. New York/St. Louis, McGraw-Hill, 1970. 654 p. A5. Bibliogr. Geïll. Grafn. Tabn. (McGraw-Hill series in management).

Through the use of systems concepts the text integrates traditional principles of management and the developments of organization theory. Subjects considered. The setting of organization and management. Evolution of management values. Traditional organization and management concepts. The behavioral and management science revolutions. A systems approach. Technology and organization. Organization structure. Individual behavior and motivation. Status and role systems. Group dynamics. Managerial information-decision systems. Computational decision-making techniques. Behavioral aspects of decision-making. Managerial planning. Organizational control. Scientists and professionals in organizations. Comparative organizational analysis: the hospital; the university. (Bibliography - 21 p. - of books and articles). R 997

65.012.4 MANAGEMENT OR DIRECTORATE. AUTHORITY. EXECUTIVES
See also: R 958, R 997

65.012.4 : 65.013 65.012.4 : 658.3
ZALEZNIK, A. Power and politics in organizational life. 14 p. A4 (Harvard business review, Boston, no. 3, May/June, 1970, p. 47. Afbn. Geïll. Lit. opg.).

It is shown how the limitations of leaders, in both their cognitive and their emotional capacities, become the causes of power in organizational life. Discussion of some factors which heighten this competition. Scarcity of top positions. The need to use whatever power one possesses. Conflicts of interest in the power relations among executives. Distribution of power around a central figure. Various expressions of power conflicts in organizations. Problems arising from the defensive needs of a chief executive. Cognitive management styles in organizational life. R 998

65.016 GROWTH PATH OF FIRMS

65.016 : 338.01 : 60
ROMESH, K.D. About the growth path of firms. 14 p. A5 (The American economic review, Evanston, no. 1, March, 1970, p. 30. Grafn. Tabn. Lit. opg.).

In this article a few conjectures are offered dealing with the growth of a firm. The inquiry is limited to only one facet of this growth process. The conjectures that are offered relate to the behavior of technological factors, namely: (1) elasticity of factor substitution, (2) technological impact on labor efficiency, and (3) biassedness of technological change. The method employed is based on the celebrated and censured production function. R 999

658 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

658.112.3 INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES
See also: R 922, R 979, R 1005

658.112.3
SOLVING international business problems; case studies of over 100 companies; 1968-69 ed.; publ. by Business international. New York, 1968. 87 p. A4. Tabn.

The book reports the actual experiences of over 150 individual companies in solving tough practical problems of making ends meet and earning profits overseas. Each case has to do with a problem that may be encountered by a wide range of firms, almost without regard to product. Included are solutions to such problems as finding capital for investment abroad, choosing the most profitable European sales organization, cutting through red tape to reach the Brazilian market, the hidden dangers of less-developed countries and how to cope with them, how to tap the eurodollar market, how to benefit most from East European trade, how to develop managers for foreign operations, how to meet labor problems in Latin America, how to cope with currency devaluations, where to locate company headquarters in Asia. R 1000

658.112.3 : 321
BERSCHIN, H.H. Etat national et corporations multinationales. 7 p. A5 (Les problemes de l'Europe Paris/Rome, no. 48, 1970,

p. 15).

L'état national modern et ses faiblesses. Les gouvernements les plus divers ont tente maintes fois d'assurer une paix durable par la creation d'organisations internationales. Institutions extranationales, independantes des etats nationaux. Organisations economiques supranationales d'economie privee. Differentes sortes de corporations multinationales. Pouvoir et influence des corporations multinationales. Les corporations multinationales et les etats nationaux dependent mutuellement les ans et les autres. Dans l'avenir les entreprises multinationales exerceront une influence considerable sur le commerce mondial et sur les pays auxquels elles seront lies. R 1001

658.112.3 338.92 : 658.112.3
ROLFE, S.E. The international corporation; with an epilogue on "rights and responsibilities"; publ. by the International Chamber of commerce. Paris, 1969. 202 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn. (22nd. Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, Istanbul, 31 May-7 June, 1969).

Description and analysis of the international corporation in its contemporary setting. Meaning, scope and raison d'etre of the international corporation. Statistics of the size, the countries of origin and the companies themselves. Special problems of the international corporation in the developing countries. The transfer of technology and business skills, a contribution of the international corporation to both developing and developed countries. Methods of operation, evolution of strategies, centralization and decentralization. Consequences for the international corporation from the exterritorial application of laws. Aspects of taxation law and the international corporation. Financing the international corporation. The national response. R 1002

658.112.3 338.93
DUNNING, J.H. The multinational enterprise. 18 p. A5 (Lloyd's bank review, London, no. 97, July, 1970, p. 19).

A review of the international or multinational producing enterprise. The distinctive features of foreign direct investment. Growth of the multinational concern. Backward vertical (or cost-oriented) operations. Forward vertical (or market-oriented) operations. Horizontal operations. The geographical origin and distribution of international direct investment. Economic

impact. Multinational and domestic firms. International trade. Economic welfare. Government policies. Alternatives to multinational companies. The control of resources gained by the foreign-owned firm which may not be used to the maximum benefit of the host country. R 1003

658.114.2 REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS

658.114.2 : 330.187.22
HOANG LONG DIEN. La "firme représentative" chez Alfred Marshall. 11 p. A5 (Revue d'histoire économique et sociale, Paris, no. 1, 1970. Lit. opg.).

Discussion sur le concept de "firme représentative" de Marshall. D'apres Marshall, la firme est representative dans la production par son volume de produits, dans l'organisation par son installation materielle et l'acquisition des connaissances commerciales necessaires, dans le prix d'offre par ses couts unitaires. Le concept de firme representative a ete elabore par Marshall pour "discuter les causes qui regissent le prix d'offre d'une marchandise", etudier les rendements croissants et le taux des salaires courants. L'auteur pense quant a lui que la firme representative est purement conceptuelle. R 1004

658.15 FINANCE. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

658.15 : 658.112.3(73)
MEISTER, I.W. Managing the international financial function (U.S.A.). 112 p. A4 (Conference board reports; studies in business policy, New York, no. 133, 1970, p. 1. Afbn. Grafn. Tabn.).

This study is designed to help the financial and general managers of U.S. corporations comparing their methods of managing their international financial activities with the approaches used by a wide variety of companies that have significant overseas investments; basing on the policies and practices of nearly 300 companies. Three general organizational patterns for the management of the international financial function (Part 1), and Part II considers the individual functions, comprising international finance, and examines the participating companies' policies regarding these functions. Index of companies. R 1005

658.152 INVESTMENT. CAPITAL ARRANGEMENT

658.152 : 65.012.122 658.152 : 651.011.56
NIEMEYER, G. Investitionsentscheidungen mit Hilfe der elektronischen Datenverarbeitung. Berlin, de Gruyter, 1970. 278 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn. (Kommerzielle Datenverarbeitung).

Der Verfasser stellt die gängigen Verfahren der Investitionsrechnung und -planung kritisch dar und entwickelt die entsprechenden Programme. Auch versucht er die stark aufkommende Methode der digitalen Systemsimulation für das Problem der Investitionsentscheidung nutzbar zu machen. Er untersucht die Möglichkeiten und Grenzen des Einsatzes der elektronischen Datenverarbeitung und verfolgt den Weg von der Investitionstheorie über die Modellbildung bis hin zum Computerprogramm. Er würdigt kritisch die theoretischen Modellansätze, gibt Hinweise für eine Modellformulierung, erörtert die mit der Modellaufstellung und Modellberechnung zusammenhängenden Datenverarbeitungsprobleme, entwickelt geeignete Programme und bearbeitet mehrere Beispiele. (Bibliographie - 3 S. - von Büchern und Aufsätzen). R 1006

658.152.012.7 : 658.155 DISCOUNTED CASH FLOW

658.152.012.7 : 658.155
GOODMAN, S.R. Techniques of profitability analysis. New York/London, Wiley-interscience, 1970. 219 p. A5. Grafn. Tabn.

The book presents a businessman's approach to understanding profitability decisions; it provides insight into the application of existing and new analytical techniques and their use in marketing and financial decisionmaking. It discusses the theory and applications of the return on investment concept emphasizing rarely used approaches to marketing situations, it brings together considerations involved in determining acquisition policy, including methods of determining purchase price of an acquisition, it discusses the application of relevant costing to marketing applications, and the integration of marketing and financial planning through the use of product life cycles. R 1007

658.21 INDUSTRIAL LOCATION
See also: R 898, R 980

658.21 : 330.115 : 336.2
McCURE, Jr., Ch.E. Taxation, substitution, and industrial loca-

tion. 21 p. A5 (Journal of political economy, Chicago, no. 1, January/February, 1970, p. 112. Lit. opg. Tab.).

An attempt to fill a theoretical void in the literature on the locational impact of tax policy. A general equilibrium neo-classical model is used to spotlight several important determinants of the sensitivity of industrial location to various general taxes levied in only one state. The examination is limited to the analysis of the capital flows induced by interstate differentials in various kinds of general taxes in a full-employment economy. The importance of substitution in production and consumption and of factor mobility as determinants of locational response to various taxes. Tax effects for two specific cases of geographic factor mobility - the case in which capital is fully mobile but labor is completely immobile and the case in which both labor and capital are fully mobile. The effects of taxes in factor prices. Evaluation. R 1008

658.3 PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
See also: R 998

658.3-052.22 TOP MANAGEMENT

658.3-052.22 : 658.3.018
MINTZBERG, H. Structured observation as a method to study managerial work. 18 p. A5 (Journal of management studies, Oxford, no. 1, February, 1970, p. 87. Tabn.).

The major drawback of the diary method to study managers' jobs. Structural observation defined. Structured observation refers to a methodology which couples the flexibility of open-ended observation with the discipline of seeking certain types of structured data. The structured data were collected in three records: the chronology record, the mail record, and the contract record. Description of a composite manager's activities during one morning. Categorization of the data of the three records. Analyses of the three records. Two sets of conclusions were developed. The first-labelled the characteristics of managerial work - derives from a quantitative analysis of all the data except that relating to purpose. The second set of conclusions is in the form of a statement of the manager's roles. Those conclusions derive from an analysis of the purpose categories. Overcoming the difficulties of structured observation. The Hawthorne effects i.e. unanticipated results due to presence of researcher. R 1009

658.315.23 CO-PARTNERSHIP
See also: R 897, R 903

658.315.23
FAESSLER, K. Die Problemschichten der Mitbestimmung in betriebswirtschaftlicher Sicht. 13 p. A5 (Management international review, Wiesbaden, no. 2/3, 1970, p. 105. Lit. opg.).

Eine Besinnung auf die einzelnen Dimensionen des Mitbestimmungsproblems in der Unternehmung. Es wird versucht, den empirischen Gehalt des Begriffs "betriebliche Mitbestimmung" zu umreissen. Im Mittelpunkt steht dabei das Bemühen, die vielfaltigen Probleme und Aspekte der Mitbestimmung in wenige überschaubare betriebswirtschaftliche Problemschichten zusammenzufassen und abzugrenzen. Die Motive und Beweggründe derjenigen, die eine Mitbestimmung in der Unternehmung fordern. Die Form der Ausübung der betrieblichen Mitbestimmung. Mitbestimmung: bei welchen Entscheidungen, wie stark und auf welcher Machtsgrundlage. (Summary in English, resume en francais). R 1010

658.386-052.22 MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

658.386-052.22(7/8=6)
CULLINAN, T. Management education and recruitment in Latin America: an environmental perspective. 24 p. A5 (Management international review, Wiesbaden, no. 2/3, 1970, p. 61. Tabn.).

The salient characteristics of Latin America's business environment should be determined before making decisions on optimal management development and recruitment patterns in Latin American business operations. Present and future social, political, and cultural changes will have continuing impacts on the development of business - domestic or multinational - within the Latin American countries. The historic environment. Transitional pressures. Probable managerial trends. The role of the multinational company in Latin American management education. R 1011

658.5 PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL

658.5 : 65.01
RIGGS, J.L. Production systems; planning analysis, and control. New York/London, Wiley, 1970. 604 p. A5. Bibliogr. Grafn. Tabn.

(Wiley series in management and administration).

Production systems. Models of production systems. Planning, analysis and control of production systems. Concepts and organization of management. Problems of forecasting. Time-series calculations. Capital budgeting. Allocation of resources. Resource scheduling. Abilities and performance of man. Work environment and performance. Methods and measurement. Machines and maintenance. Materials purchasing. Inventory management. Tools and techniques of management. Quantity control. Quality control. Process control. Appendixes. Statistical tables. The simplex method. Table of logarithms. Discussion questions. (A bibliography of books and articles at the end of each chapter). R 1012

659.1 ADVERTISING

659.1 : 330.173.2 : 380.11(94) 663.974 : 659.1(94)
ALEMSON, M.A. Advertising and the nature of competition in oligopoly over time: a case study (Australia). 25 p. A5 (The Economic journal, London, no. 318, June, 1970, p. 282. Tabn.).

The theoretical controversies about advertising seem to have revolved around the following three aspects: (1) the role of advertising in the operations of modern firms and the main determinants of advertising intensity; (2) how inconsistent advertising is with competition; and (3) how advertising is associated with conditions of entry and concentration. Examination of these controversial aspects of advertising with specific reference to the Australian market for cigarettes during the period 1954-67. The environmental changes caused by entry and the adaptation strategies of the extant and entrant firms. Various aspects of advertising are examined in the context of environmental changes over time. R 1013

659.3 MASS COMMUNICATIONS

See also: R 988

659.3(73)
SCHILLER, H.I. Mass communications and American empire; repr. ed. New York, Kelley, 1970. 170 p. A5. Tabn.

The structure and policy of mass communications in the U.S.A. are critically examined in relation to their most important functions: the economic and political. The book also examines

the military-industrial-governmental communications complex that has grown up in the center of the country's decision-making. Communications for crisis management: the application of electronics to counter-revolution. The global American electronic invasion. The international commercialization of broadcasting. The developing world under electronic siege. Comsat and Intelsat: the structure of international communications control. Towards a democratic reconstruction of mass communications. R 1014

659.4 PUBLIC RELATIONS

659.4 : 658.8
WATTS, R. Reaching the consumer; the elements of product public relations. London, Business books Ltd., 1970. 169 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn.

The aim of the book is to see consumer public relations as an essentially marketing oriented activity, to describe a series of techniques that have the aim to sell or help to sell more of the products under analysis. The objectives and methods of product public relations. Consideration of the processes by which opinion-formation takes place. The concept of market research. Methods of market research. Utilizing the data. The press, radio and television as media of communication. Sales promotion through product demonstrations, direct mail, information services, exhibitions and other means. Launching a new product to the trade; - to the consumer. The voice of the written word. (Bibliography - 1 p. - of books and articles). R 1015

663/664 FOOD INDUSTRIES

663/664 : 332.67(439)
BENET, L., and L. Berend. Relative capital intensity of food production and industry (Hungary). 24 p. A5 (Acta oeconomica, Budapest, no. 4, 1969, p. 379. Grafn. Tabn.).

The authors investigate with the aid of input-output analysis the relative capital intensities of food production and industry in general. They conclude that, if total capital input indicators are used, no essential difference can be found between the two fields, but prospective trends are uncertain. Dynamic investigation of the capital intensity of food production and of industry. Relative magnitude of the asset requirements of agriculture, popular ideas and reality. (Summary in Russian). R 1016

663/664 : 338.984.3(498)
MOLDOVAN, G., Dezvoltarea industriei alimentare in perioada 1971-1975 (Romania). (Ontwikkeling van de voedingsmiddelenindustrie in de periode 1971-1975). 12 p. A5 (Probleme economice, Bucuresti, no. 10, octombrie, 1969, p. 39. Tabn.).

Men hoopt in de periode van het nieuwe Vijfjarenplan een aanzienlijke stijging van de voedingsmiddelenproduktie te verkrijgen. Diversificatie van de produktie. Verhoging van de kwaliteit van de levensmiddelen. (Roemeense tekst). (Summary in English and Russian, resume en francais).

Summary: The industry of foodstuffs, 1971-1975 (Roumania). A target of the new Five-year plan is a considerable increase of the production of food-stuffs by diversification of the production and improvement of the quality. (Roumanian and Dutch text). R 1017

664 FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRY

664 : 338.92
FOOD-PROCESSING industry; based on the Proceedings of the International symposium on industrial development (Athens, November-December 1967); publ. by the United Nations industrial development organization. New York, United Nations, 1969. 77 p. A5. Bibliogr. Tabn. (Unido monographs on industrialization of developing countries; problems and prospects, no. 9).

The general nature of food processing: packaging, quality control, sanitation and nutritional standards, food habits. World trends in the food industry. Major factors to consider in establishing the food industry in developing countries. Evaluating a variety of food processes. The physical requirements of a food factory. Key factors influencing investment in the food-processing industry. The International Symposium on Industrial Development, Athe 1967. R 1018

669 METALLURGY. METALS

669.14 STEEL INDUSTRY

669.14 : 338.92 : 380.113
NEW uses of steel in the developing countries. 7 p. A4 (Economic bulletin for Europe, Geneva, no. 1, 1970, p. 89. Lit. opg.).

An attempt is made to describe the concept of intermediate technology and to show how it is currently being applied in practice, both in relation to direct and indirect steel usage. The concept of intermediate technology is one which merits the interest and active study of all those concerned with expanding sales of steel, whether in the steel industries of the developed countries or in those of the developing countries themselves. Intermediate technology and steel demand. Direct steel usage in intermediate technology. Simple steel fabrication and intermediate technology. Steel-intensive equipment and intermediate technology. R 1019

7 THE ARTS. ARCHITECTURE. ENTERTAINMENT, a.o.

711 REGIONAL PLANNING

711 711.4
REMY, J., et L. Voyé, Vitalité urbaine et rationalité économique. 19 p. A5 (Recherches economiques de Louvain, Louvain, no. 5, decembre, 1969, p. 401. Fign. Lit. opg.).

Le milieu urbain fait naître un certain type de vie sociale qui se revele etre un element important pour le dynamisme economique, tant en ce qui concerne le producteur que dans la perspective de la population consommatrice. L'analyse ne porte pas directement sur la question de la dimension de la ville. C'est la structure spatiale, en tant qu'element essentiel de la dynamique du centre urbain qui retient l'attention. Necessite de detecter les mecanismes psycho-sociologiques stimules dans le milieu urbain. Comment la capacite d'isolement peut-elle agir comme une condition apte a favoriser la communication. Le centre urbain comme stimulant a toute une gamme intermediaire de communications. R 1020

711.4 TOWN PLANNING. URBAN DEVELOPMENT
See also: R 894, R 911, R 1020

711.4 : 65.012.122
JAUMOTTE, C., et J.H.P. Paelinck. Un modèle de simulation dynamique pour une region urbaine. 30 p. A5 (Recherches economiques de Louvain, Louvain, no. 5, decembre, 1969, p. 371. Fign. Grafn. Tabn.).

Construction d'un modèle large et cohérent du développement urbain, en vue d'analyser, par la technique de la simulation, le comportement du systeme economique de la ville, à partir de situations de depart differentielles. Ces differences originelles

sont obtenus grâce à des modifications arbitraires de la valeur initiale des parametres juges les plus strategiques par rapport a la structure generale du modele. Hypotheses fondamentales du modele. Formulation du modele et identification des variables. Description et commentaire des equations. Analyse de la structure generale du modele. Problemes de la simulation. R 1021

711.554 INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

711.554 : 351.824.1(42) 338.924 : 351.824.1(42)
NIESING, H. Die Gewerbeparks ("industrial estates") als Mittel der staatlichen regionalen Industrialisierungspolitik; dargestellt am Beispiel Grossbritanniens. Berlin, Duncker und Humblott, 1970. 193 p. A5. Bibliogr. Krt. Tabn. (Schriften zu Regional- und Verkehrsproblemen in Industrie- und Entwicklungslandern, Bd. 7).

Diese Untersuchung der britischen Erfahrungen mit den Gewerbeparks als Mittel der regionalen Industrialisierungspolitik beantwortet die Frage, ob Gewerbeparks ein geeignetes Instrument zur Industrialisierung von Problemregionen sein konnen und ob die Erfolge eine so weitgehende Intervention des Staates, wie sie die Errichtung staatlicher Gewerbeparks dargestellt, rechtfertigen konnen. Konzeptionen der "industrial estates" in ausgewahlten Landern. Die rechtliche Organisation der britischen Gewerbeparks. Die Finanzierung. Kosten und Ertrage. Vor- und Nachteile der Gewerbeparks. (Bibliographie - 15 p. - von Buchern und Aufsatzen). R 1022